

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTENTION: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 1/21/66

SUBJECT: BID FOR FREEDOM: U.S.S.R. VS. TARASOV
BOOK BY C. L. SAREEN
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 9/8/65.

One copy of above book forwarded.

REC-9

37

12 JAN 25 1966

2 - Bureau (Enc-1)
1 - New York (#41)

ENCLOSURE

ED:IM
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *MS*

DATE: January 20, 1966

FROM : Mr. W. R. Wannall *WRW*

SUBJECT: *Book Reviews*
JOHN WILLIAM ABBES GARCIA
INTERNAL SECURITY - DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Wick

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Little

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Wick _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

In late December, 1965, [redacted] a former agent of the [redacted] made available to New York Office a rough draft of a proposed book entitled "Trujillo and I," in the Spanish language written by subject, a former Chief of SIM and a hatchet man for the late Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo in the Dominican Republic. The manuscript was forwarded from Amsterdam, Holland, by subject to [redacted] in August, 1964, with the request that [redacted] endeavor to have it published. [redacted] has been investigated by Bureau and is now under investigation by Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for possible deportation for having been employed in United States in violation of his visitor's status.

We have reviewed the manuscript and found it to be very elementary and contains unsubstantiated and general allegations of communist activities in the Caribbean area. Subject does not disclose names of communists or his sources for his allegations. The FBI is not mentioned in the manuscript and it appears to have little value.

In an accompanying letter to [redacted] subject states he has learned from friends questioned by the FBI that he is persona non grata in the United States and is anxious to clear the record and prove his loyalty for the United States.

Bureau files fail to disclose previous references to the manuscript. By separate communication, translated portions of the manuscript have been furnished to the New York Office with instructions that Bureau be advised if additional information is received that the book is being published or if additional information regarding subject's activities is received.

ACTION: The above is for your information.

100-76940

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
191 JAN 24 1966

6 JAN 24 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 1/20/66

SUBJECT: COMMUNISM IN RUMANIA, 1944-1962
BY GHITA IONESCU;

THE WHITE HOUSE YEARS: WAGING PEACE, 1956-1961,
BY DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER;

BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 10/12/65.

Submitted is one copy of The White House Years: Waging Peace, 1956-1961, by Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The book Communism in Rumania, 1944-1962, by Ghita Ionescu, is not available in book stores, New York City. A copy of this publication is on order from the Oxford University Press, Inc., Fairlawn, New Jersey, and as soon as it is received it will be forwarded to the Bureau.

240401
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/18/85 BY SP4 EMD/LLD EX-117

REC-81

62-46855-372

1 Encl. filed in
Bureau Library
1-24-66 Am.B.O.

12 JAN 25 1966

RESEARCH SATELLITE

- 2 - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM)
- 1 - New York (#41)

EKD:IM
(3)



57 FEB 3 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

January 20, 1966

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - R. D. Cotter/
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - R. S. Garner
1 -

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You should discreetly obtain one copy of each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section

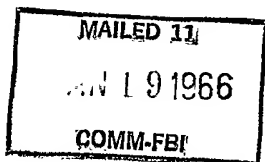
BOOKS

1. MAO and the Chinese Revolution by Jerome Ch'ao London Oxford University Press, 1965, price not known
2. The Political Thought of MAO Tse-tung by Stuart R. Schram. Praeger, 1963, paperback \$2.50.

NOTE: Books, not available in Bureau Library & requested by SA [redacted] Chinese Unit, will be retained in the "Chinese Library" in the Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. The books will be carded by the Bureau Library.

AMB:dls
(10)

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Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Wick _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____



MAILED 8 1966 TELETYPE UNIT

REC-23

JAN 20 1966

SRG

12/1

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 1/18/66

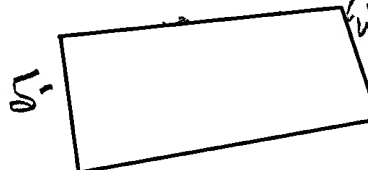
SUBJECT: "THE RED CHINA LOBBY,"
"THE PARANOID STYLE IN AMERICAN POLITICS,"
BOOK REVIEWS

BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 11/24/65.

Submitted is one copy of "~~The~~ Paranoid Style in American Politics," by ~~Richard~~ Hofstadter. NO LOCATIONS

Inquiry reflects that "~~The~~ Red China Lobby," by ~~Davis~~ & Hunter is currently out of print and not available. An attempt will be made on a continuing basis to locate a copy of this book and if successful it will be forwarded to the Bureau immediately.



b6
b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/29/88 BY SP1/AG/gtt

285232

1 encl. detached & filed
in Bureau Subj. 1-19-66, HMB.

ENCLOSURE

REC 1

62-46855-374

16 FEB 2 1966

2 - Bureau (RM) (Enc-1)
1 - New York (#41)

WHB:IM
(3)



50 FEB 7 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 1-19-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
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Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Wick _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

SUBJECT: "DESPOTERS OF DEMOCRACY"
BY CLARK R. MOLLENHOFF

The above book which has been issued by Doubleday & Company, Inc., was sent to the Director with the compliments of [redacted] who was thanked by letter dated 1-6-66. The author is a well-known journalist who is on the Special Correspondents' List.

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REVIEW OF BOOK: *Reviewed*

Mr. Mollenhoff's book purports to be the "real story of what Washington propagandists, bureaucrats, mismanagers, influence peddlers, and outright corrupters are doing to our Federal government." The book, based largely on what Congressional investigators have documented, details such matters as the Billie Sol Estes case, the Bobby Baker case, the Walter Jenkins affair, mismanagement of our foreign aid program, the stockpiling of strategic materials, the awarding of defense contracts, conflicts of interest and, particularly, the injustice to such people as Otto Otepka who dare to tell Congress the truth about their departments.

Mr. Mollenhoff's accounts of these incidents contain nothing that has not already appeared in the news media, but might be said to have the advantage of a certain continuity.

In his concluding chapter, Mollenhoff states that he did not want to convey the idea that destruction of our democratic form of government is imminent, but neither does he want to give any reason for Americans to assume that their liberty and freedom are secure in perpetuity and that the corruption and governmental mismanagement cited in his book are not significant and indicative. He states that in order to fulfill his responsibility today, the citizen

1 - Mr. Wick
ULG:jah
(5)

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Sullivan

continued...over JAN 24 1966

NOT RECORDED
170 JAN 25 1966

30 FEB 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-52831-30

Jones to Wick Memo

RE: "DESPOILERS OF DEMOCRACY"

must understand the relationship between the independence of Congress, the work of the free press, government information policies, and standards of integrity in government. He concluded by stating that "in the end, the responsibility for good government rests with the people. America will get as good a government as Americans demand."

REFERENCES TO FBI:

There are frequent references to the FBI throughout the book, particularly in connection with Billie Sol Estes and Bobby Baker and his associates. None of these references are in any way derogatory to the Bureau and his treatment of us in connection with his chapter on Walter Jenkins is completely factual.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

V

D

Wick

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATT: Central Research Unit
Research Satellite Section
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 2/7/66

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS CONCERNING CHINA
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 11/4/65 and NYlet 12/6/65.

Submitted is one copy of "Policies Toward China: Views from Six Continents" by A.M. HALPERN. no locality

Inquiry reveals that the book, "I Saw Red China" by LISA HOBBS and "The American People and China" by A. T. STEELE are not yet available. As soon as possible, copies of these two books will be obtained and forwarded to the Bureau.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM)
1 - New York #4

WHB:IM
(3)

ENCLOSURE

Encl. retained in
Chinese Unit, N.Y.
F+D. after carding
by Bu. Library
2-8-66
AMB.

REC-61
EX-102

62-46855-375

14 FEB 8 1966

RESEARCH SATELLITE



FEB 14 1966
FEB 16 1966

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 1/27/66

FROM : LEGAT, TOKYO (64-267) (RUC)

SUBJECT:

WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNIST CHINA
BOOK PUBLISHED BY
UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LIMITED
KOWLOON, HONG KONG
BOOK REVIEWS

Remylet 10/7/65.

Matter was followed at Hong Kong, B.C.C. on 1/14/66,
with Security Officer [redacted] of the U.S.
Consulate General.

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He advised the book has still not been published, but
he is alert to our requirement and will handle and advise.

REC-24

62-46855-376

4 - Bureau
(1 - Foreign Liaison)
(1 - San Francisco) (105-2563)
1 - Tokyo
HLC:kzh
(5)

FEB 9 1966

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b7C

1 cc to SF

for info

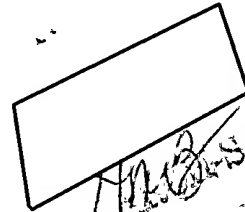
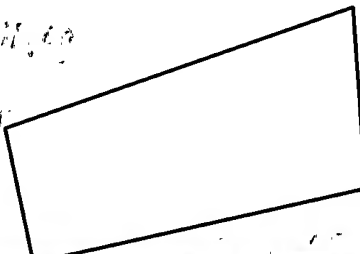
2/8/66

John

55 FEB 10 1966

100-1-3-10-10

100-1-3-10-10



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

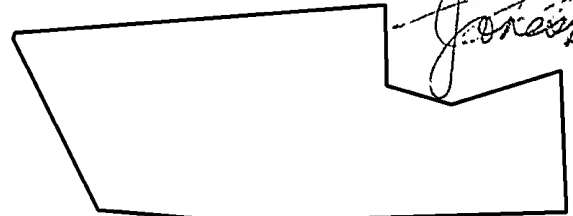
TO : Mr. DeLoach *DL*

DATE: January 25, 1966

FROM : J. H. Gale *JHG*

SUBJECT: "THE CONSPIRACY OF DEATH"
BY GEORGE REDSTON AND
KENDELL F. CROSSEN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____



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SYNOPSIS: A review of the above-captioned book reveals that, although it is being nationally advertised as a study of organized crime from the viewpoint of an "insider," the vast bulk of it has merely been copied from the findings of various legislative groups and other public-source material. Regarding the ostensible author, Redston (true name: George Washington Redstone) is a [redacted]

[redacted] The "ghost writer," Kendell Crossen, is a professional novelist who may be identical with a person allegedly claiming to have been a Communist Party member in 1947.

The book contains only one reference to the Director, wherein he is quoted as having once described Louis (Lepke) Buchalter as "the most dangerous criminal in the United States." Numerous references are also made to major Bureau investigations of the past 30 years, but the only mention of the FBI states merely that we intensified our investigation of organized crime after the 1957 meeting of hoodlums at Apalachin, New York.

Two errors were noted concerning dates set forth in the book, most of which is devoted to the historical development of what the authors call "the Mafia-Syndicate" in Los Angeles and Chicago.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Wick

- 1 - Mr. Suttler
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Fipp
- 1 - Mr. McAndrews
- 1 - John E. McHale, Jr.

b6
b7C

NOT RECORDED
145 FEB 24 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-17353-7

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: "The Conspiracy of Death"
by George Redston and
Kendell F. Crossen
Information Concerning

DETAILS: The above-captioned book, which has been published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company, is being nationally advertised as disclosing "the secrets of the Syndicate in California and its spectacular crimes" from the viewpoint of an "insider." Its ostensible author is George Redston [redacted] although the actual compilation of the material used was handled by Mr. Crossen, a professional novelist and television script writer. b6 b7C

Following this "insider" theme, the book opens with Redston killing three "Mafia-Syndicate" gunmen in Chicago during 1930 and then claiming that "I believe I know more about this organization... than any man not a top member of it." The rest of the book fails to bear out this boast, however, and there is practically nothing in it--aside from Redston's personal life--which is not directly attributable to public-source material. Among the items drawn upon by Redston and Crossen are press releases by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics; articles which have appeared in The Saturday Evening Post, the New York Times, and the Los Angeles Times; and studies published by the New York State Citizens' Committee on the Control of Crime, the California Special Crime Study Commission on Organized Crime, the United States Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, and the United States Senate Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce.

The fact that the authors devote 10 of their 21 chapters on the California crime picture to Bugsy Siegel, Mickey Cohen, and Virginia Hill--while taking only occasional passing note of the then La Cosa Nostra boss in Los Angeles, Jack Dragna--shows how much they were swayed by newspaper coverage rather than inside knowledge.

As regards the Director and the Bureau, there is only one reference to each. In describing hoodlum Louis (Lepke) Buchalter, the Director is quoted as calling him "the most dangerous criminal in the United States." The Bureau, on the other hand, is mentioned as having intensified its investigations of organized crime since the 1957 meeting at Apalachin, New York. Intentionally, or otherwise, a number of our major cases in the organized crime field are discussed without any mention of the FBI (other than in such generalities as "Federal authorities" and the like). Included in this category are the developments that led to the Director's capture of Buchalter, the Bioff-Browne motion picture industry extortion case, the Ray Ryan extortion case (involving hoodlums Marshall Caifano and Charles Del Monico), and the Murray Packing Company bankruptcy case (involving New York City La Cosa Nostra members Peter Castellana and Joseph Pagano).

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: "The Conspiracy of Death"
by George Redston and
Kendell F. Crossen
Information Concerning

Because Redston has spent most of his adult life in Chicago and Los Angeles, the bulk of the book deals with organized crime in those cities. It relates the historical development of what he insists on calling "the Mafia-Syndicate," quoted almost entirely from public-source material, and is enlivened only periodically by some passing conversation Redston claims to have had with one major hoodlum or another. Chapter 24, a sweeping analysis of La Cosa Nostra operations throughout the country, is merely a summation of the 1963 Senate hearings at which Joe Valachi was the principal witness. The list of nearly 60 gangland slayings set forth in Chapter 22 is apparently quoted almost verbatim from a study prepared by the California Special Crime Study Commission on Organized Crime.

Aside from the exaggerated claims made for the "inside" nature of the book, it appears to be fairly accurate in its listing of names, dates, and places. Two minor errors were noted, however, in that the death of Frank Nitti--Al Capone's successor as rackets boss in the Chicago area--is indicated as having occurred in the early 1930s (instead of 1943), and that hoodlum Nick DeJohn's murder is listed as having taken place in 1944 (instead of 1947). b6 b7C b7D

Bureau files reveal that Redston's true name is George Washington Redstone, and that he was a [redacted] from 1946 to 1950. Since then he claims to have done some investigative work for various members of Congress, including the late Senator Joseph McCarthy, of Wisconsin. In 1953, Redston was described by an interviewing Agent as being erratic and unstable.

There is no information in Bureau files identifiable with Kendell F. Crossen, Redston's "ghost writer," but it should be noted that, in 1947, motion picture actress [redacted] advised our Los Angeles office that an unemployed writer named Ken Crossen had told her that he was then a member of the Communist Party.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

FROM : SAC, ^{LE}SAN FRANCISCO (105-2563)

SUBJECT: WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNIST CHINA
BOOK PUBLISHED BY
UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LIMITED
KOWLOON, HONG KONG
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 2/2/66

Re Legat Tokyo letter dated 7/27/65.

San Francisco continues to be extremely interested in obtaining captioned book in connection with investigation of Chinese matters, and the Bureau is requested to instruct Legat Tokyo to make further inquiries concerning availability of this publication.

3 - Bureau
(1 - Legat Tokyo)(64-267)
1 - San Francisco
BW/cmp
(4)

*1 cc to Tokyo
for action info. re Legat
Jan 2/8/66
Instructed to
purchase eight copies.*

REC-38
FEB 2 1966

62-46855-377

FEB 2 1966

62-46855

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research Satellite Section
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235-808)

DATE: 2/9/66

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 12/10/65.

- Books*
1. Neo-Colonialism: The Last Stage of Imperialism by Kwame Nkrumah is not available and is expected *No Loc* to be published in the latter part of April, 1966.
 2. Wilting of the Hundred Flowers by MU Fu-Sheng. *No Loc.* This book is on order and will be available in about three weeks.
 3. Peasant Nationalism and Communist Power by Chalmers A. Johnson. *No Loc.* This book is on order and will be available in about three weeks.

As soon as the above two books are received, they will be forwarded to the Bureau.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (#41)

WHB:IM
(3)

REC-80

EX 109

18 FEB 11 1966

RESEARCH SATELLITE

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b7c



5010-108

100 FEB 18 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research Satellite Section
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 2/10/66

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 1/20/66.

Submitted is one copy of MAO and the Chinese Revolution by Jerome Chen, London. AUTHOR OF

A copy of The Political Thought of MAO Tse-tung by Stuart R. Schram will be forwarded as soon as it is available.

REC-52

62-46855-3792

8 FEB 14 1966

1- ENCLOSURE

Encl. filed in
Chinese Library, PIS.
94D.
2-11-66, Amb.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM)
- 1 - New York (#41)

WHB:IM
(3)

RESEARCH SATELLITE



5010-108

57 FEB 21 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

105-19151

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
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Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
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Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 2-11-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATOR"
BY RICHARD O. ARTHUR

Captioned book has been received by Mr. Hoover from the author. It is autographed: "To the 'father' of modern law-enforcement, J. Edgar Hoover; Many thanks for your help in making this book possible. Best wishes for continued success. Sincerely, Dick Arther, January, 1966."

BACKGROUND:

We have in the past furnished Arther, on his request, public source data on scientific crime detection. He was placed on the list to receive the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin in 1954.

In 2-64, Arther wrote the Director that he was preparing "The Scientific Investigator," and requested an updating of statistics on fingerprints and permission to quote items on the Laboratory from the Law Enforcement Bulletin. He also requested appropriate photographs along with a fore word by the Director for the book. Before furnishing this data for his book, we had the New York Office check him out. That Office then advised that two of their sources felt that Arther was not the most competent criminologist or polygraph expert, although another source had indicated that his polygraphic school was considered the best in the area. We furnished him updated statistics, pertinent photographs, and gave him permission to reprint "Procedures and Services of the FBI Laboratory" as well as the chart on the "Proper Sealing of Evidence" for his book. He was told Mr. Hoover could not furnish a preface for his book nor endorse it in anyway.

"THE SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATOR:"

The author notes that the book is designed for the investigator and explains in non-technical language how a crime

Enclosure *sent 2-14-66*
1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Wick 1 - Mr. Trotter

(continued on next page)

JVA:jer (8)

186 FEB 24 1966

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
170 FEB 17 1966
12 FEB 16 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN

M. A. Jones to Wick
RE: "The Scientific Investigator"

laboratory can help him solve cases. Its contents consist of discussion of various cases of laboratory work, such as examinations of hairs and fibers, blood stains, firearms evidence, poison, documents, etc. The use of polygraph is also covered in the book, as the use of fingerprints as identification.

MENTION OF MR. HOOVER AND THE FBI IN THE BOOK:

All references to Mr. Hoover and the FBI are favorable. Mr. Hoover's name is listed in the Acknowledgments on page viii as having supplied illustrations and permitted quotations from the Law Enforcement Bulletin. Pages 226-229 contain the reprints of the items from the bulletin. Pages 22, 106, 124, 161, 168 contain the illustrations which we furnished him. On page 29 the FBI is mentioned among the Federal agencies which utilize the polygraph. Page 118 contains statistics on fingerprints maintained by the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the attached letter be sent to Arther ^{thanking} him for the book. *detached for [unclear]*
 2. In view of the book's technical nature, that it be routed through both the FBI Laboratory and the Identification Division as of possible interest.
- W/a* *✓* *D*
W.R.
H

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research Satellite Section
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 2/16/66

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 12/10/65 and NYlet 2/9/66.

Enclosed is one hard cover issue of The Wilting Of The Hundred Flowers by MU Fu-sheng. It is noted that the book was not available in paperback edition.

Peasant Nationalism and Communist Power by Chalmers A. Johnson is out of stock and is expected to be made available in about two weeks.

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b7C

ENCLOSURE

Encl. detached &
filed in Chinese Library,
NIS, 94D.
2-18-66
AMB.

1-0
2 - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM)
1 - New York(#41)

WHB:IM
(3)

RESEARCH SATELLITE
62-11155-380

REC-21

8 FEB 28 1966



54 MAR 4 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 2-16-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF "FIFTEEN CLUES"
BY EUGENE B. BLOCK

To:son _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Captioned book was recently sent us by the author; by letter 2-4-66, the Director thanked him for sending it. The book is autographed: "To J. Edgar Hoover and his wonderful organization with deep appreciation of their great cooperation in making this book possible, Eugene Block, 1-26-66." In 1964 we furnished Block interesting case write-ups and other material for use in the book.

REVIEW OF "FIFTEEN CLUES":

The book consists of 15 cases in which insignificant items proved to be clues which helped solve the crime. Several of the cases are local in nature, several involve foreign crimes, two of them feature private investigators, and one involves a Federal Bureau of Narcotics investigation. Several of the cases involve FBI investigations and portray the Bureau favorably:

1. Fredonia, Kansas, bank robbery in which FBI Agents traced the robber through a pair of eye glasses. The only discrepancy noted in Block's account is on page 3 in which he states that more than \$4,000 was reported to be stolen; the figure should be \$3,000.

2. The FBI's investigation of the Denver plane crash involving Jack Graham. The only discrepancy noted is that Block states on page 21 that the FBI found 3 insurance policies on Graham's mother, naming Jack Graham as beneficiary; actually only one of the policies was made out to him.

3. The murder of 3 wealthy Chicago women in 1960 in which the FBI Laboratory examined the suspect's garment and determined that the stains were of human blood. Block indicates on page 42 that a local laboratory had examined the garment and found the stains not to be human blood, but that the FBI with more modern equipment had been able to determine the stains as human blood. Bufiles show that a "Life Magazine" article on this case had erroneously stated that the local laboratory had examined the garment before we obtained it. Block apparently obtained his data from the "Life" article.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
JVA:ljc/jmh (4)

1 - Mr. Sullivan

16 FEB 25 1966

Continued--Over

NOT RECORDED
145 FEB 28 1966

CRIME RESEARCH

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: REVIEW OF "FIFTEEN CLUES"

4. The case involving the 1960 murder of a woman near Des Moines, Iowa, in which the FBI Laboratory identified charred pictures by means of infrared photography.

5. The murder of Ruth Reeves in D. C. in 1958, in which the FBI Laboratory made numerous examinations placing the suspect at the scene of the crime.

6. The murder of a young girl in Illinois in 1960 in which Joseph Milani was convicted. The FBI helped investigate the case since the crime had occurred on a Federal Reservation, and traced the purchase of the gun used in the crime to Milani.

In the summation of the book on pages 249, 250 and 252, Mr. Hoover's speech before the Pennsylvania Society on 12-12-64, is briefly quoted in connection with combating crime.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

V.

W

a

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research Satellite Section

DATE: 3/3/66

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 12/10/65 and NYlet 2/9/66.

Submitted is one copy of Peasant Nationalism and Communist Power by Chalmers A. Johnson.

REC-21

62-46855-381

2 - Bureau (Enc-1) (RM).

1 - New York (#41)

WHB:IM

(3)

Encl. charged permanently
to Chinese Unit, N.Y.S.

3-4-66.

Am.B.

2 MAR 7 1966

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

57 MAR 15 1966
ENCLOSURE

5 File 62-46855

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research Satellite Section

FROM *JFM* SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 3/14/66

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS CONCERNING CHINA
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 11/4/65; NYlet 12/6/66, and NYlet 2/7/66.

Submitted is one copy of The American People and China by A. T. Steele. *other - NY - China*

I saw Red China by Lisa Hobbs is not yet available. This book will be obtained as soon as possible and will be forwarded to the Bureau.

EX-101

REC-29

62-46855-382

2 - Bureau (Enc-1) (RM)
1 - NY #41)

WHB:IM
(3)

*1 encl. attached
carded by Bu. file.
& charged permanently
to Chinese Unit, NIS.
3-18-66, Amb.*

14 MAR 15 1966

REFERENCE *Amb*



5010-108

9 MAR 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, New York

March 15, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

- 1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter, [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler (info.)
- 1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
- 1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
- 1 - [redacted]

You should discreetly obtain one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

1. ~~1.~~ America and China, A New Approach to Asia by Chang Hsin-hai; published by Simon and Schuster, New York, New York, \$5.95 a copy.
2. ~~2.~~ Communist China's Economic Growth & Foreign Trade Implications for U. S. Policy by Alexander Eckstein; published by McGraw-Hill, New York, New York, \$8.95 a copy.

NOTE: Books requested by SA [redacted] Chinese Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section. The books will be carded by the Bureau Library but will be retained in the Chinese Unit.

AMB:dls
(10)

*Book #1 rec'd
4-4-66
Jas. J. [unclear] 389
Book #2 rec'd
5-3-66
AMB*

MAR 24 1966

REC-22

REC 17

62-46855-383

MAILED 9
MAR 14 1966
COMM-FBI

19 MAR 15 1966

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

51 APR 2 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-13492

SAC, New York:

March 23, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

THE CASE OF RICHARD GORGE
BY F. W. DEALIN AND G. M. STORRY
BOOK REVIEWS
U.S.A.

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - W. A. Branigan/J. P. Lee
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. S. Garner
1 -
1 - R. W. Smith

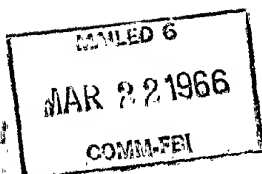
b6
b7c

The captioned book is scheduled for publication April 13, 1966, by Harper & Row, New York, New York, at \$3 a copy. You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book, when it is available, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: The book, requested by SA J. P. Lee, Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

AMB:cr
(10)

Tolson _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____



MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-29 62-46855-384

10 MAR 23 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS THE GREAT SPY RING BY NORMAN LUCAS
ESPIONAGE - RUSSIA

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick

DATE: 3/8/66
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. Lee

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

The Book: The basis for this book is allegedly the career of Deputy Superintendent George Smith who retired from New Scotland Yard, London, in 1962. Actually, it is a collection of espionage cases which had some connection with England during the past 20 years. The treatment of these cases is superficial and it appears the author has merely rehashed newspaper stories to gather the material for the book. His background in Soviet espionage is not strong since he makes many mistakes in attempting to trace the history of the various organs of Soviet intelligence. The idea of tying these stories into the career of Smith is obviously a device to sell the book since the part Smith played in some of the cases mentioned was negligible.

The Author: The Legal Attache, London, advised that Norman Lucas is a crime reporter who frequents New Scotland Yard. In 1961, after the trial in England of Gordon Lonsdale, Soviet espionage agent, he wrote several stories for the London "Daily Sketch," which is described by the Legal Attache as a sensational disreputable scandal sheet. These stories had no regard for or relation to facts and were described by the Legal Attache as fantasy and the result of an over-active imagination on the part of Lucas.

As an example, the jacket of the book contains a statement that the author had full cooperation of "...Smith and two Agents of the FBI..." The Legal Attache has previously advised that this is an outright lie.

The Publisher: This book is published by Arthur Barker Limited of London. Bureau files contain no identifiable information concerning that company.

Mention of the FBI: There are numerous references to the FBI in the book none of which are derogatory. It is obvious that the author is not familiar with our jurisdiction since he tends to lump the Bureau and Central Intelligence Agency together and refers to both Agencies conducting an investigation in the United States which is obviously an investigation handled by the Bureau. This appears to be typical of the sloppy writing throughout the book.

ACTION: It is recommended that the book be placed in the Bureau Library.

-49111

:mab

(7)

MAR 16 1966

NOT RECORDED
102 MAR 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 64-4685

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46355)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research-Satellite Section
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

3/14/66

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to New York 1/20/66, and NYlet to Bureau 2/10/66.

Submitted is one copy of The Political Thought Of Mao Tse-tung
by Stuart R. Schram.

(2) - Bureau (Enc-1) (PM)
1 - New York (PM)

WIB:PI
(3)

62-46355

NOT RECORDED

174 MAR 17 1966

SAC, New York

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row March 23, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - R. D. Cotter
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - R. W. Smith
1 -

W
ESCAPE FROM RED CHINA
BY ROBERT LOH
BOOK REVIEWS

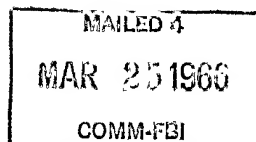
mf [signature]
The captioned book published by Coward-McCann, New York, is priced at \$5.75 a copy. You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: The book, requested by SA [] Chinese Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, will be carded by the Bureau Library (where it is not now available) but it will be charged permanently to the Chinese Unit.

AMB:cr
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*Book sent
Joe [unclear] 392
[unclear]*

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Conrad _____
Felt _____
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Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
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Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____



REC-2-46855-385

MAR 29 1966

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

*MSJ
[unclear]*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research Satellite Section
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 3/24/66

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS CONCERNING CHINA
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 11/4/65, and NYlet 3/14/66.

Submitted is one copy of "I Saw Red China," by LISA HOBBS. CHV

BOOK

D

ENCLOSURE

REC-42

- 2 - Bureau (Enc-1) (RM)
1 - New York (#41)

WHB:IM
(3)

1 Encl charged
permanently to
& retained by
Chinese Unit, N.Y.S.
3-25-66
AMB.

62-46855-386

MAR 29 1966

RESEARCH-SATellite



5010-108

APR 1 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, Boston

March 31, 1966

W
Director, FBI (62-46855)

THE NEW STUDENT LEFT
EDITED BY MITCHELL COHEN
AND DENNY HALE
BOOK REVIEWS

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - R. S. Garner
1 -

b6
b7C

The captioned book has been published by the Beacon Press, 25 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02103, and it is priced at \$1.95 a copy. You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book as soon as possible and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book, not available in Bureau Library, requested by SA R. S. Garner, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes.

AMB:cr
(9)

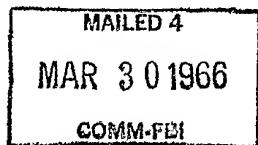
*Book
Received 391
AMB*

EX-112

REC-2

REC-26

62-46855-387



10 MAR 30 1966

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Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research Satellite Section
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 3/28/66

SUBJECT: *COMMUNISM IN RUMANIA, 1944-1962,
by GHITA IONESCU; *Book*
THE WHITE HOUSE YEARS: WAGING
PEACE, 1956-1961, *BOOK*
BY DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 10/12/65, and NYlet 1/20/66.

Submitted is one copy of Communism in Rumania, 1944-1962 by
GHITA IONESCU.

2/10/01
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/18/85 BY SPYELW

REC- 81

62-46855-388

- ② - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM)
- 1 - New York (#41)

EX-101

○ MAR 30 1966

WHB:IM
(3)

ENCLOSURE

Encl. filed in
Bureau Library
3-29-66
AUB.

RESEARCH-SATellite



1 APR 13 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-41742

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research-Satellite Section
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 4/1/66

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 3/15/66.

Submitted is one copy of America and China, A New Approach to Asia by Chang Hsin-hai.

A copy of Communist China's Economic Growth & Foreign Trade: Implications for U. S. Policy by Alexander Eckstein, is on order with McGraw-Hill, New York, N.Y., and is expected to be available about the end of April, 1966, at which time it will be forwarded to the Bureau.

ENCLOSURE

EX-112 REC-82

62-46855-389

- ② - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM)
1 - New York (#41)

* Encl. carded by Bu Library;
Charged permanently to
Chinese Unit, N.Y.

4-4-66, AMB.

16 APR 5 1966

EKD:IM
(3)



APR 12 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

62-46855

RESEARCH-SATellite

SAC, New York

April 7, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - R. D. Cotter
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. S. Garner
1 -
1 - R. W. Smith

b6
b7c

W
✓
OTHER SIDE OF THE IVY:
RED CHINA TODAY
BY LEE/ANON
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book was published in 1962, by Random House, 457 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022, and it is priced at \$10 a copy. You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

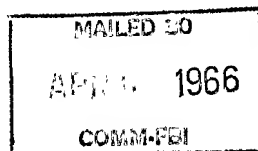
NOTE: The book, requested by SA Chinese Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, will be carded by the Bureau Library (where it is not now available) but it will be charged permanently to the Chinese Unit.

AMB:cr
(10)

REC 70

62-46855-390

16 APR 6 1966



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MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

53 APR 15 1966

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(Attn: Central Research Unit
Research - Satellite Section)
FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4686)

DATE: 4/6/66

SUBJECT: ~~THE NEW STUDENT LEFT~~
~~EDITED BY MITCHELL COHEN~~
~~AND DENNIS HALE~~
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to Boston, 3/31/66.

Enclosed herewith, per your request, is the book entitled "The New Student Left" published by the Beacon Press, 25 Beacon St., Boston, Massachusetts.

The Beacon Press is a part of the Department of Publications of the Unitarian-Universalist Association, 25 Beacon St., Boston, Massachusetts (02108).

A review of the book's cover, back flap, disclosed an endorsement by [redacted] of "SNCC; The New Abolitionist", and [redacted] at Boston University. [redacted] is currently being carried on the SI of the Boston Office (Bufile 100-360217, Bsfile 100-35505).

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - Boston
(1 - 100-35505)
TDM:lc
(4)

ENCLOSURE

1 encl. filed in
Bureau Library
4-8-66
Am B.

REC-19

EX-112

62-46855-39

11 APR 12 1966

RESEARCH & SATELLITE



199
54 APR 20 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

*File 59-66
Am B.*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

JFM
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research-Satellite Section
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 4/7/66

SUBJECT: ESCAPE FROM RED CHINA
BY ROBERT TON
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 3/28/66.

Submitted is one copy of captioned book.

ENCLOSURE / *Encl. shld permanently
to Chinese Unit NIS.
4-8-66, Am B.*

- (2) - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - New York (#41)

EKD:IM
(3)

62-46855-392

3 APR 8 1966

REC-102

RESEARCH-SATELLITE



199
57 APR 18 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
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Sullivan _____
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Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
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TO : Mr. Felt

DATE: April 19, 1966

FROM : H. L. Edwards

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION
NEW BOOK, "CONVICTION: THE DETERMINATION OF
GUILT OR INNOCENCE WITHOUT TRIAL"
BY DONALD J. NEWMAN

On 4-19-66 I received a complimentary copy of the captioned book which has just been published by the American Bar Foundation as the second in its series on a survey of the administration of criminal justice in the United States.

In the explanatory preface on the cover sheet the statement is made that this book "dissects and analyzes the various components of nontrial adjudication and describes the practices employed by judges and prosecutors. It relates these practices to the formal requirements of legislation and appellate court holdings in connection with issues such as the acceptance of guilty pleas, the propriety of plea bargaining, and the propriety of judicial acquittal of defendants against whom there is strong evidence of guilt."

It is being suggested that, although the scope of this book does not appear to deal directly with the investigative phases of law enforcement, nevertheless, it would be well to have the book reviewed by the Legal Research Desk of the Training Division for information purposes and of possible assistance in our training program as well as our liaison with the American Bar Foundation.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the ~~attached~~ book be referred to the Legal Research Desk of the Training Division for detailed review.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Casper (Attention: Mr. Dalbey)
- 1 - Mr. Mohr

HLE:mbk
(5)

18 MAY 10 1966

TEN

TWO

ORIGINAL FILED IN 63-383-187

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 4/20/66

FROM: *JPM/wm* SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: THE CASE OF RICHARD SORGE
BY F. W. DEAKIN AND G. R. STORRY
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 3/23/66.

One copy of captioned book submitted.

2 - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM)
1 - New York #41

EKD:IM
(3)

ENCLOSURE

*1 Encl. filed in
Bureau Library
4-21-66
AmB*

REC-9

EX-108

16 APR 20 1966

393

RESEARCH-SERIALS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr *JM*

DATE: 4/27/66

FROM : J. J. Casper *JJC*

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION
NEW BOOK, "CONVICTION: THE DETERMINATION OF
GUILT OR INNOCENCE WITHOUT TRIAL"
BY DONALD J. NEWMAN

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
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Sullivan _____
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Holmes _____
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FEAT
HINTZ

Book Reviews

By memorandum H. L. Edwards to Mr. Felt, dated April 19, 1966, it was recommended that captioned book be reviewed by the Legal Research Desk. This book, published by Little, Brown and Company (1966) (259 pages) is a report of the data gathered in the American Bar Foundation's Survey of Criminal Justice Administration in the United States, and is the second of this series to be published. It is specifically concerned with data from the states of Wisconsin, Michigan and Kansas.

The author, Donald J. Newman, Ph.D., is described as a professor of social work and law at the University of Wisconsin. Bureau indices reflect one identifiable reference to the author: a review of an article by Newman captioned "Functions of the Police, Prosecutor, Court Worker, Defense Counsel, Judge and Aiding Juvenile Justice" which appeared in the Juvenile Court Judges Journal. Bureau file 94-1-10738-128.

The book contains the following references to the FBI:

On page 28, footnote 21, in reference to the guilty plea, the author states "... See Waley v. Johnston, 316 US 101, 62 Sup. CT. 964, 86 L. ED. 1302 (1942), for a case where it was voided because an FBI Agent threatened to throw the defendant out a window unless he pled guilty." This statement is not correct. The case cited merely held that the defendant was entitled to a hearing to determine the truth or falsity of his allegation that such threats were made. When the hearing was held, the District Court affirmatively found: "That no threats of any kind or character whatsoever were made against or to the petitioner by Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the United States Attorney or his Assistant." Waley v. Johnston, 139 F2d 117, 121 (1944). This case was again appealed to the Supreme Court but this time

1 - Mr. H. L. Edwards

62-46855

NOT RECORDED

184 MAY 10 1966

13 MAY 10 1966

"CONTINUED - OVER"

TEN

TWO

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-383-188

JAM/pal
(3)
Pal
Edwards
7/2/66

Memo Casper to Mohr
Re: American Bar Foundation
New Book by Donald J. Newman

certiorari was denied 321 US 779 (1944) and rehearing was denied 321 US 804 (1944). This, of course, absolved the Agents from any guilt of misconduct as alleged in the author's footnote, and the defendant's conviction on a guilty plea was upheld.

On page 105 reference is made to placing fingerprints on file with the FBI and on page 170 the author refers to the submission of police records to the FBI where they are retained permanently.

This book purports to analyze the results of a field study concerning the disposition (without trial) of charges against criminal defendants in three states during 1956 and 1957. Four main areas are examined closely: the guilty plea; acquittal; charge reduction and acquittal of the guilty to control other parts of the criminal justice process; and the function of defense counsel.

For the Bureau's purposes, the most pertinent aspect of the text concerns the efforts of the trial courts to control what they consider to be unfair law enforcement methods. The report indicates that such control is fostered by: acquittal because the trial judge disagrees with the intensity of the law enforcement effort and acquittal because of disagreement over the meaning and purpose of the law.

According to the book, trial courts also acquit the guilty when to do so would support law enforcement methods of which they approve. "This most often involves the freeing of police informants or of co-defendants whose testimony or other assistance has led to the conviction of their co-conspirators or to the solution of other crimes." (Page 194 of the text)

The author described the effect of these attempts to influence the conduct of officers as being much like the effect of the exclusionary rule and the defense of entrapment. One notable distinction is the variance in attitudes from judge to judge which results in variances in officers' conduct depending on who the trial court judge is at a particular time. The author concludes that because of this variable response by officers, it is questionable whether judicial attempts to control official conduct in this manner can be successful.

Memo Casper to Mohr
Re: American Bar Foundation
New Book by Donald J. Newman

The balance of the book discusses matters of more immediate interest to prosecutors, defense attorneys and judges. General areas of discussion are: the accuracy and fairness of guilty plea convictions; the practical aspect of bargaining for a guilty plea; acquittal of the guilty where appropriate in the eyes of the court; and role of the defense attorney in relation to the submission of guilty pleas.

The author suggests throughout the book that the trial court performs as an "overseer" of the entire criminal justice system but concludes simply that the extent to which the trial judge should exercise such power is left unresolved by this field study.

In conclusion, he says that previous studies have focused on the trial, causing neglect of other forms of adjudication and that further study is necessary.

RECOMMENDATION:

This review is for information. Appropriate corrective action should be taken through our liaison with the American Bar Foundation regarding the false statement concerning the FBI on page 28.

Yes, Do so
Promptly
H J

7hr
72
WBB
ERC

Book sent to Mr. Jones
4-28-66
11/58
-3-

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research-Satellite Section
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 5/2/66

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 3/15/66, and NYlet 4/1/66.

Submitted is one copy of Communist China's Economic Growth
and Foreign Trade: Implications for U.S. Policy by ALEXANDER
ECKSTEIN.

REC 12

62-46855-394

MAY 3 1966

- 2 - Bureau (Enc-1) (RM)
1 - New York #41

WHB:IM
(3)

ENCLOSURE / Encl. carded in
Bu. Library; chgd.
permanently to
Chinese Unit, NIS.
5-3-66, Amb.



5 MAY 6 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - R. D. Cotter/ [redacted] May 6, 1966
1 - W. A. Branigan/ [redacted]
1 - J. M. Sizoo
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - [redacted]

You should discreetly obtain one copy each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

- Rec'd 5-18-66
1. The Case of Richard Sorge by F. W. Deakin and G. R. Storry. Harper & Row, New York, New York, \$6
 2. Russia and History's Turning Point by Alexander Kerensky. Meredith Press, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, New York, \$8.95
 3. Spy by Gordon Lonsdale. Hawthorn, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, \$4.95
 4. China: Empire of the 700 Million by Harry Hamm, translated by Victor Andersen. Doubleday, Garden City, New York, June 17, 1966, \$5.95
- Rec'd 5-25-66
Rec'd 5-25-66
Rec'd 6-15-66

NOTE: Books #1 and #4 requested by SA [redacted] for inclusion in the Chinese Library, Nationalities Section; book #2 requested by SA J. M. Sizoo, Research-Satellite Section, for reference purposes; and book #3 requested by SA [redacted] Soviet Section, for reference purposes. Books #2 and #3 will be placed in the Bureau Library.

AMB:cr
(12)

REC-110

62-46855-395
2 MAY 6 1966

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MAILED 9
MAY 5 1966
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SAC, New York

1 Mr. N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 W. C. Sullivan
1 B. M. Suttler
1 R. S. Garner
1 R. W. Smith

May 9, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. The New Left by Phillip Abbott Luce. David McKay Company, Inc., 750 Third Avenue, New York, New York, \$3.95, scheduled for May, 1966, publication.

NOTE: Book requested by SA R. S. Garner, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. The Book will be filed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available

AMB:GD
(9)

ST-110
REC-11

62-46855-396

18 MAY 11 1966

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MAILED 9
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58 MAY 18 1966

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

FROM : LEGAT, TOKYO (64-267) (RUC)

SUBJECT: "WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNIST CHINA"
BOOK PUBLISHED BY UNION RESEARCH
INSTITUTE, LTD., KOWLOON, HONG KONG

DATE: 5/3/66

Under separate cover seven (7) copies of
captioned publication are being forwarded to the Bureau.
One copy is transmitted herewith.

Payment for purchase of the books is being handled
by Legat, Hong Kong.

b6
b7c

- 6 - Bureau (Encl. 1) ENCLOSURE
(1 - Foreign Liaison)
(2 - San Francisco) (105-2563)
- 1 - Package
- 1 - Legat, Hong Kong (64-5) (Direct)
- 1 - Tokyo
- HLC:kzh
(9)

REC 20

397

13 MAY 11 1966

(2)

SF

5-13-66
Jeh/ER

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 4/18/66

FROM : M. A. Jones

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SUBJECT: "OUR STRANGEST GUEST
THE ROMANOV-GOLENIEWSKI AFFAIR"
BY GUY RICHARDS

[redacted] Washington Office, "The Reader's Digest," who has been a long-time contact and supporter of the Bureau, has advised that "The Reader's Digest" has just received a copy of the manuscript of captioned book. He has been asked to see if the "Digest" people would be interested in carrying a condensation of it in one of their future issues. [redacted] first reaction is not to review the book based on what he already knows about Goleniewski and Guy Richards, the author, without even reading it. He states that even if part of Goleniewski's story is true, and he did, in fact, furnish some valuable information to United States Governmental agencies, such as the CIA and the FBI, he does not want to do a disservice to the country by having the "Digest" with its tremendous circulation review the book and thereby imply approval of the entire story. For this reason, he would like to discredit it as strongly as possible.

[redacted] has made available a copy of the manuscript for reproduction and specifically requested that one copy be made available through liaison channels to CIA. He pointed out that CIA is in a quandary about Goleniewski; they don't know how to handle the book and, in fact, won't comment on it at all. Consequently, [redacted] doubts that CIA has even obtained a copy of the book and feels they are even too embarrassed to admit it although they have much at stake because of the criticism in the book. Referral/Consult

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

The Bureau has known for some time that Guy Richards was preparing a book on Michael Goleniewski, the Polish defector, who had been in the United States since 1961 and [redacted] We learned that Richards intended to make certain allegations relative to Mr. DeLoach and Mr. Wick, regarding his contacts with them for information he alleged they had regarding Goleniewski.

We arranged to get through the publisher, Robert Speller and Son, the 14 pages of the manuscript dealing with these claims and they were reviewed in Jones to DeLoach Memorandum of August 30, 1965, captioned

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick

1 - Mr. Sullivan

6 MAY 4 1966

CONTINUED--OVER

PERS. REQUEST

5 MAY 7 1966

M. A. Jones to Wick Memorandum
RE: "OUR STRANGEST GUEST"
THE ROMANOV-GOLENIEWSKI AFFAIR"

"Michael Goleniewski," Richards claims that when he first contacted Mr. DeLoach's Office he alleged you, Mr. Wick, told him the rumor about Goleniewski was "hot air." He further alleged that Mr. DeLoach's Office immediately sent out a "top secret" memo to other intelligence agencies in Washington to the effect that one of Richards' "Hill" contacts had leaked the Goleniewski story to Richards. The true facts are that Richards did not ask about Goleniewski by name but rather he inquired about two Soviet defectors. Of course, we knew nothing about two Soviet defectors, they did not exist, and Richards, who was well known to write sensational stories without checking his facts, was cautioned by you, Mr. Wick, not to write anything without further checking. In his subsequent contact with Mr. DeLoach in February, 1964, he discussed Goleniewski but requested no information and was given none.

[redacted] has already been confidentially advised by Mr. DeLoach of the erroneous statements in the first 14 pages of the manuscript. [redacted] would like to obtain some additional facts discrediting some of the more salient claims made by Goleniewski so that he will be in a position to advise his superiors at "The Reader's Digest" to give no further consideration toward running a condensed version of captioned book.

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RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That the Domestic Intelligence Division review one copy of the manuscript to determine if there are any basically erroneous statements by Goleniewski with respect to his activities as a Polish agent.

yes. x

(2)

Referral/Consult

cc to

4/21/66

yes. / 10

(3) Upon its review, Barron be advised confidentially of some of the more salient erroneous statements contained in captioned book.

V. H. Jones

Wes. W

me

*THREE INCHES THICK.
SENT DIRECT TO
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE
DIVISION TO HOLD
PENDING APPROVAL. *W*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: "OUR STRANGEST GUEST
THE ROMANOV-GOLENIEWSKI AFFAIR"
BY GUY RICHARDS

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick

DATE: April 22, 1966

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Papich
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. Abernathy

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Guy Richards, City Editor, "New York Journal American," has written manuscript with above title. Main theme deals with Goleniewski's claim that he is Alexei Romanov. Goleniewski, mentioned in title, is Michal Goleniewski, former Lieutenant Colonel in Polish Security Service. Erroneous statements in manuscript: KGB (Soviet Committee of State Security) agents on payrolls of United States agencies; Goleniewski furnished information concerning Dr. Israel Beer, William John Vassall, information that led to address of Rudolf Abel and that Gordon Lonsdale served under Abel in the United States. Goleniewski advised us he does not know the identity of any American working for KGB. He did not furnish information concerning Beer, Vassall or information leading to address of Abel. We have no information that Lonsdale served under Abel. Manuscript contains no unfavorable comments concerning FBI's handling of information furnished by Goleniewski or FBI's handling of its responsibilities.

ACTION:

Recommended that consideration be given to advising [redacted] Washington Office, "The Reader's Digest," who made available Richards' manuscript, concerning the above erroneous statements.

REC-26

NOT RECORDED

141 MAY 6 1966

6 MAY 4 1966

GWA:vms
(7)

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER 55

54 MAY 1966

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
Re: "OUR STRANGEST GUEST
THE ROMANOV-GOLENIEWSKI AFFAIR"
BY GUY RICHARDS

DETAILS:

Guy Richards, City Editor, "New York Journal American," has written a manuscript with the above title. Goleniewski, mentioned in the title, refers to Michal Goleniewski, a former Lieutenant Colonel in the Polish Security Service (UB) who defected in 1961 and who, from 1958 to 1963, furnished voluminous valuable information concerning intelligence activities against the United States.

The main theme of this manuscript deals with whether or not Czar Nicholas II of Russia and his family were executed by the communists in 1918 and sets forth in considerable detail Goleniewski's claim to being the Czar's son, Alexei Nikolaevich Romanov, and his claim that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is withholding information that would prove his royal birth. Goleniewski, of course, is not the Czar's son and Richards' efforts to write a best seller is, at best, a disjointed piece of work.

This manuscript shows an effort by Richards to discredit the CIA and contains a completely unsupported allegation that in CIA's midst there are, without doubt, a number of KGB (Soviet Committee of State Security) agents. The manuscript also contains an allegation that the State Department, American embassies and every important United States agency "except the FBI" has been infiltrated by the KGB. It contains no information as to the identity of the alleged KGB infiltrators and no leads to the identity of these supposed agents.

Erroneous Statements Contained in the Manuscript

1. In addition to the above information concerning KGB infiltration of the Government, the manuscript contains a statement concerning KGB agents on the payrolls of United States agencies.

Goleniewski, prior and subsequent to making his claim that he is the son of the last Czar of Russia, advised us that he did not know the identity of any American working for the KGB.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
Re: "OUR STRANGEST GUEST
THE ROMANOV-GOLENIEWSKI AFFAIR"
BY GUY RICHARDS

2. The manuscript contains a statement that Goleniewski "uncorked" all the details about those four big ones--Beer, Vassall, Blake and Lonsdale." Goleniewski did not furnish the information concerning Dr. Israel Beer who was engaged in espionage activities in Israel. He did not furnish the information concerning William John Vassall who was engaged in espionage activities in England. (He did furnish information concerning George Blake and Gordon Lonsdale who were prosecuted by the British.)

3. The manuscript contains the following statement: "Cracking the Lonsdale case set in motion many of the forces which enabled the FBI to find the address in Brooklyn where Colonel Abel lived under the mantle of a low-income commercial photographer." Colonel Rudolf Abel was arrested in June, 1957, in New York. Goleniewski first made contact with United States intelligence in April, 1958. In view of this, it is obvious that information furnished by Goleniewski concerning Lonsdale did not lead to Abel's address and this case.

4. The manuscript contains considerable information that Lonsdale served under Abel in the United States. We have no information to support this and it is believed to be false. (It is probable that Richards obtained information concerning the alleged connections between Lonsdale and Abel from the book purportedly written by Lonsdale, the only place such information has appeared to our knowledge.)

OBSERVATIONS:

Richards in his manuscript appears to purposely avoid directly attributing information concerning espionage matters to Goleniewski but attempts to leave the impression that most of the recent major espionage cases were uncovered by Goleniewski.

Aside from the information concerning Goleniewski's claim to royal birth, this manuscript by Richards contains for the most part a rehash of information contained in a series of newspaper articles written in 1964 by Richards and which were the subject of Bureau memoranda at the time.

The manuscript contains no unfavorable comments concerning the FBI's handling of information furnished by Goleniewski or, for that matter, the FBI's handling of its responsibilities.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 5/6/66

FROM : Legat, Tokyo (64-267)

SUBJECT: "WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNIST CHINA"
BOOK PUBLISHED BY
UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LTD.
KOWLOON, HONG KONG

HK File: 64-5

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Due to opening of the Hong Kong Office, the following action is being taken in captioned matter:

(a) Location of File

- (1) ☒ Entire file transferred to Hong Kong herewith.
- (2) ☐ File transferred to Hong Kong except copy of following serials retained at Tokyo:

- (3) ☐ File retained at Tokyo but copy of following serials transferred to Hong Kong:

(b) Status

- (1) At Tokyo: ☐ Pending ☒ RUC
- (2) At Hong Kong: ☒ Pending ☐ RUC

1 - Bureau
1 - Hong Kong
1 - Tokyo
1 - San Francisco (105-2563)
HLC:kzh
(4)

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED

16 MAY 9 1966

51 MAY 17 1966

NAT. INT. SEC.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1- Mr. DeLoach
1- Mr. Sullivan
1- Mr. Branigan
1- Mr. R.W. Smith
1- Mr. Lee
DATE: 5/13/66

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TO : Mr. W.C. Sullivan

FROM : W.A. Branigan

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW - THE CASE OF RICHARD SORGE
BY F.W. DEAKIN AND G.R. STORRY
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

This memorandum reports the results of the review of the above-mentioned book.

BACKGROUND:

Richard Sorge was a German communist recruited in 1929 by Soviet military intelligence. He operated as a Soviet agent in China from 1930 to 1932 and in January, 1933, he became a representative of a German newspaper in Japan and in addition operated as an illegal agent. He was arrested by the Japanese in 1941 and executed in 1944. In December, 1964, Sorge was publicly honored by the Soviets and made a hero of the Soviet Union posthumously.

THE BOOK:

The authors have reviewed all the material on the case published by the Japanese, reviewed available German records and interviewed persons still living who knew Sorge. As a result, they have written a well-documented scholarly book on the operations of Sorge. They have shown the importance of his work in connection with the moves made by the Germans, the Japanese and Soviets in the pre-World War II period. Sorge had a very close relationship with the German Embassy in Tokyo and with Soviet consent sent limited information to the Germans. The authors have attempted to verify all statements made by Sorge during the Japanese interrogation and are able to show several instances where Sorge attempted to lie or obscure the facts.

100-124002
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(5)

NOT RECORDED
123 MAY 17 1966

5 MAY 16 1966

CONTINUED-OVER

55 MAY 26 1966

100-124002-501
ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum from W.A. Branigan to W.C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW - THE CASE OF RICHARD SORGE
100-124002

THE AUTHORS:

F. W. Deakin has been a Warden of Saint Antony's College of Oxford University since 1950. Deakin served in the British Army during World War II and was First Secretary in Belgrade of the British Mission to Tito from 1945-1946. He was born in England, July, 1913, and is married to a Rumanian citizen. He was in the United States in 1953 when he lectured at the School for Advanced International Studies in Washington, D.C.

Storrey also teaches at Saint Antony's College and served in the British Army in the Far East and Middle East during World War II. Bufiles show that he was a book reviewer in 1950 for the magazine "Pacific Affairs" published quarterly by the Institute of Pacific Relations.

THE PUBLISHERS:

The book is published by Harper and Row, New York City. Bureau files show a cordial correspondence with the company in the past. The company has furnished review copies of books to the Director and the books have been acknowledged.

ACTION:

This memorandum is submitted for information and it is recommended that the book be placed in the Bureau library.

*Book placed in
Bureau library
5-16-66
WAB*

WAB

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-48857)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. R. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - ~~_____~~/J. M. Sizoo
1 - B. M. Suttlesby 20, 1966

1 - R. W. Smith
1 - R. S. Garner
1 -

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

"The Penkovsky Papers" by Oleg Penkovsky. Published in November, 1965, by Doubleday, New York, New York, \$5.95. The book has an introduction and commentary by Frank Gibney and is translated from the Russian by Peter Deriabin.

NOTE: Book, requested by SA J. M. Sizoo, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, is needed in connection with a special assignment, and it will be used as a reference concerning intelligence matters. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available. A search of the General Indices was negative regarding the book.

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(10)

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Rec'd. 5-27-66
AMB

62-46855-
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183 MAY 24 1966

MAILED 4
MAY 19 1966
COMM-FBI

~~16 MAY 26 1966~~

69 JUN 1 1966

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65-66374-48

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 5/3/66

FROM : ~~LEGAT~~ LEGAT, HONG KONG (64-5) (HUC)

SUBJECT: WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNIST CHINA
BOOK PUBLISHED BY
UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LIMITED
KOWLOON, HONG KONG
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Tokyo letter to the Bureau dated 1/27/66.

[redacted] U. S. Consulate General,
Hong Kong, B. C. C., advised on 4/18/66 that 8 copies of captioned book
had been purchased and forwarded to Legat, Tokyo.

Tokyo Office will forward these books to the Bureau, attention
Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section, as soon as they arrive.

b6
b7C
EXP. PROC.

REC 27

62-46855-1400
17
8 MAY 12 1966

4-Bureau *10 retained in 718, R-SS*
(1-Foreign Liaison)
(1-San Francisco)(105-2563)
1-Legat, Tokyo (64-267) (Direct)
1-Hong Kong
DAG:kvw
(6)

55 MAY 31 1966

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 5/17/66
(ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT; RESEARCH-
SATELLITE SECTION; DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIV.)

FROM : *JMP* SAC, NEW YORK (66-847)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEW

ReBulet 5/6/66.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of the book, "The
Case of Richard Sorge".

The books titled, "Russia and History's Turning
Point" and "Spy", have been ordered and will be delivered in
about two weeks. These books will then be forwarded to the
Bureau.

The book, "China: Empire of the 700 Million", will
not be released for publication until some time in June, 1966.
This book has been ordered and will be forwarded to the Bureau
just as soon as it is available.

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b7C

REC- 87

REC- 103

REC- 16

62-46855-401

- 2 - Bureau (Enc)
1 - New York

1 Encl. handled by Bibliography;
Charged permanently to
Chinese Unit, NIS.
5-18-66, AMB.

5 MAY 19 1966

JMA:smv
(3)

ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

69 MAY 27 1966

240

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)
Attention: Research-Satellite Section

DATE: 5/19/66

FROM : SAC, New York (100-87235) (C)

SUBJECT: WHO'S WHO IN THE USSR BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 5/21/65 and NYlet, 6/30/65.

Submitted are two copies of the reference book, as requested by the Bureau.

1 Encl. filed in Bureau Library.
1 Encl. filed in R.S.S. Library.
5-20-66 AMB

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York

REC-18 62-46855 402

17 MAY 20 1966

JSM:jfs
(3)



15 MAY 27 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, New York

May 24, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - R. W. Smith
1 -

b6
b7C

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

Book Is Carly Jewish? by Paul Jacobs. Published in October, 1965, by Atheneum Publishers, 162 East 38 Street, New York, New York, \$5.95.

*Re: 7-5-66
Rosen*

NOTE: Book requested by Assistant Director, W. C. Sullivan, Domestic Intelligence Division. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library. General Indices and Bureau Library check negative.

AMB:cr *✓*
(9)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

XEROX
MAY 25 1966

REC-11
REC-12

62-403

4 MAY 24 1966

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MAY 25 1966
COMM-FBI

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 5/24/66
(ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT; RESEARCH-
SATELLITE SECTION; DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIV.)
FROM : *JFM* SAC, NEW YORK (66-847)
SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 5/6/66 and NYlet to Bureau 5/17/66.

Enclosed herewith are the following books:

1. "Russia and History's Turning Point",
by ALEXANDER KERENSKY.
2. "Spy", by GORDON LONSDALE.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - New York

JMA:smv
(3)

ENCLOSURE

REC 36
EX-112

62-46855-404
NOT RECORDED
10 MAY 26 1966

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

57 JUN 2 1966

RA
SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-40855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

1 - N.P. Callahan/M. F. Row

1 - W.C. Sullivan

1 - R.D. Cotter, [redacted]

June 1, 1966

1 - B.M. Suttler

1 - R.S. Garner

1 - [redacted]

1 - R.W. Smith

b6
b7C

You should discreetly obtain one copy each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 6-15-66, 11:26
1. The Birth of Communist China by C. P. Fitzgerald, Frederick A. Praeger, New York, New York, \$5

Rec'd 6-15-66, 11:06
2. The New Radicals by Paul Jacobs and Saul Landau. Random House, New York, New York, \$4.95

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section (Route through for review.)

NOTE: Book #1 requested by SA [redacted] for inclusion in the Chinese Library, Nationalities Intelligence Section; book #2, requested by SA R. S. Garner, Research-Satellite Section, for use as a reference, will be placed in the Bureau Library where neither book is now available.

ajm
AMB:gd gpl
(11)

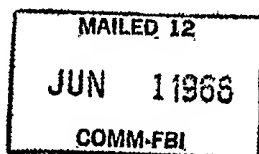
Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Mail Room *✓ AS*

55 JUN 6 1966

62-46853-405
REC 29

4 JUN 1 1966



Handwritten initials and date:
7/12/66
AN: 7/3

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research-Satellite Section
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

5/26/66

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

4 Enclosed is one copy of "The Penkovskiy Papers" by
Oleg Penkovskiy as requested in Bulet dated 5/20/66.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

2 - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM)
1 - New York (741)

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(3)

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
108 JUN 3 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (~~100-87235~~)
(Att: Central Research Unit
Research - Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division)

DATE: 6/1/66

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (~~62-46855~~)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, May 9, 1966.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "The New Left"
by PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE.

12
3 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - New York (41)

EKD:msb
(4)

ENCLOSURE

REC 45

62-46855-406

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b7c

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

2 JUN 13 1966



JUN 9 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row

1 - W. C. Sullivan

1 - B. M. Suttler

1 - R. S. Garner

1 - R. W. Smith

1 -

June 13, 1966

**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

M. F. Row

You are authorized to discreetly obtain one copy of the following book; forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Book Review

Inquest: The Warren Commission and the Establishment of Truth by Edward Jay Epstein. Viking Press, New York, New York, \$5, scheduled for publication June, 1966.

1 - Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review.)

NOTE: Section Chief W. A. Branigan, Soviet Section, has requested the book for reference purposes. After perusal, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

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M. F. Row

EX-103

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62-46855-407

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Research-Satellite Section
Domestic Intelligence Division

DATE: 6/15/66

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 6/13/66.

The following book is enclosed: "Inquest: The Warren Commission and the Establishment of Truth" by Edward Jay Epstein.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc-1) (RM)
1 - New York #41
EKD:IM
(3)

Encl. filed in Dir. Library.
6-16-66
Am. B. - 408
(62-46855)

ENCLOSURE
REC-39
56 JUN 22 1966
ST-118

11 JUN 17 1966

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 6/15/66

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (66-847)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
() BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 5/6/66, and NYlet to Bureau, 5/17/66.

Enclosed is one copy of "China - Empire of the
700 Million" by HARRY HAMM as requested by Bureau.

EX-113

REC-42

NOT RECORDED

11 JUN 17 1966

Encl. charged permanently
To Chinese Unit, WIS, DFD.
6-16-66
Am B.

ENCLOSURE

54 JUL 5 1966
Bureau
New York

JMA:smc
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE
JUN 16 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 6/14/66

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 6/1/66.

Submitted is one copy each of the following books:

1. The Birth of Communist China
by C.P. FitzGerald
2. The New Radicals
by Paul Jacobs & Saul Landau

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ST-113

REC-10

4 JUN 16 1966

Encl #1 chgd permanently to NIS.
Encl. #2 filed in Res. Library

(2) Bureau (Enc-2) (RM)
1 - New York (4)

WHB:IM
(3)

ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH-SATELLITE



5010-108

0 JUN 27 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 6-21-66

FROM : M. Jones

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF BOOK TITLED
X "GOD IN AMERICAN HISTORY"
BY BENJAMIN WEISS

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Book Reviews

On 4-5-66 [redacted] Publications, Zondervan Publishing House, Grand Rapids, Michigan, sent Mr. Hoover a set of proofs of the above-titled book and asked for Mr. Hoover's comments. He was looking for a word of commendation from Mr. Hoover. On 4-8-66 Director wrote [redacted] thanking him for his thoughtfulness in providing the proofs and advising him that in line with a long-standing policy, he would be unable to furnish comments on material not prepared by this Bureau. The proofs were returned to [redacted] under separate cover. (94-40186-13)

We have now received a copy of the book titled "God in American History," with a subtitle "A Documentation of America's Religious Heritage," by Benjamin Weiss with a foreword by former Congressman Dr. Walter H. Judd.

The book has been reviewed and contains proof of certain U.S. Presidents calling upon God for guidance and reflecting their dependence upon God in their Inaugural Speeches. The book sets forth the first Charter of Virginia granted by King James I in 1606 and The Mayflower Compact of November 11, 1620, to show how the authors of these early documents used the word God and showed the spirit of God reflected in the documents. There are many such examples in the book. Biographical data on the Presidents of the United States who mentioned God in their Inaugural Addresses are contained in the book.

Enclosure *sent 6-22-66*
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure

BMS:jkb (5)

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED

47 JUN 30 1966

(Continued on next page...)

11 JUN 29 1966

CRIME RESEARCH

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-40186-15

M. A. Jones to Mr. Wick memo
Re: Review of Book Titled "God in
American History" by
Benjamin Weiss

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Beginning on page 155 the author relates that faith in God has been affirmed in the constitutions of the several States of the Union and proceeds to set out the names of the States, the dates of their entry into the Union, the State Motto, the date of the constitution of the state and its nickname. Then the preambles to State constitutions are set forth showing how the various authors of these preambles asked for the blessings of God in preparing the constitution of the state. Brief but interesting data as well as photographs of some of the attractions in Washington, D. C., particularly those that reflect the dependence upon God are contained in the book such as "the Prayer Room in the Capitol Building" on page 216, a photograph of our National Motto: "In God We Trust," the White House, the Library of Congress, etc. Beginning on page 245 the author sets forth the National Anthem as well as certain poems and songs showing the faith of America in God. The book is a good reference book for any library.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached routine letter to
be sent.

W/a V GK D
2

SAC, Chicago

June 23, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

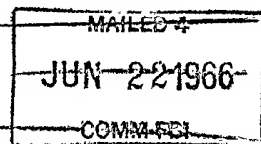
1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - R. S. Garner
1 -

Wm
D.C. ILL
~~REVOLT ON THE CAMPUS~~
~~BOOK BY M. STANTON LEVINE~~
BOOK REVIEWS
ILL: DC

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the captioned book (published by the Henry Regnery Company, Chicago, Illinois, 1964, \$4.50) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

NOTE: Book requested by SA R. S. Garner, Research-Satellite Section, for use as a reference on subversive activities on the campus. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

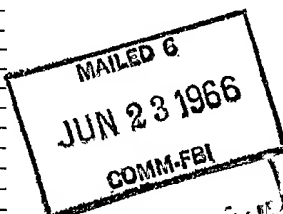
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62-46855-411

19 JUN 27 1966



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SAC, Boston

June 28, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan

**THE COMMUNIST CONTROVERSY IN WASHINGTON:
FROM THE NEW DEAL TO MCCARTHY
BOOK BY EARL LATHAM
BOOK REVIEWS**

1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - R. S. Garner
1 -

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The captioned book was published in May, 1966, by the Harvard University Press, 79 Garden Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

NOTE: Book requested by Section Chief R. W. Smith, Research-Satellite Section, for use as a reference. The book, sponsored by the Fund for the Republic, is one in a series entitled "Communism in American Life." This book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

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*300 R. W. Smith
7-14-66
R. W. Smith*

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REC-103 62-46855-412

19 JUN 28 1966

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Am. B.

SAC, Chicago

Director, FBI (62-48855)

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - B. M. Wuttler
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - R. S. Garner
1 -

June 28, 1966

b6
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"RED CHINA TODAY"
BOOK BY HUGO FORTISCH
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book (Quadrangle Books, Inc., 180 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, \$6.95) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
(Route through for review.)

NOTE: Book has been requested by SA Nationalities Intelligence Section, as a reference for inclusion in the "Chinese Library." Book will be carded by the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

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JUN 28 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: Central Research Unit,
Research-Satellite Section)

FROM : *JM*
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 7/1/66

ReBulet to NY, 5/24/66.

Submitted herewith is one copy of IS CURLY JEWISH?
by PAUL JACOBS.

ENCLOSURE

REC-99

62-46855-414

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - New York (41)

10 JUL 5 1966

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(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

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5010-108

10 JUL 8

1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

File 62-46855

SAC, New York

1 - Mr. H.P. Callahan/M.F. Row
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
7/20/66

Director, FBI (62-46655)

1 - Mr. R.W. Smith
1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 -

b6
b7C

"THE COMMUNITY AND RACIAL CRISES"
EDITED BY DAVID STAHL, FREDERICK B. SUGSMAN,
AND NEIL J. BLOOMFIELD
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book has been published recently by the Practising Law Institute, 20 Vesey Street, New York, New York 10007 at \$7.50 a copy. You should discreetly obtain one copy for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Civil Rights Section, General Investigative Division
(Route through for review)

ANB:eco
(9)

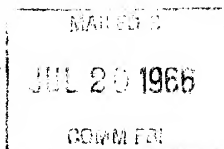
NOTE:

Book requested by SA J. G. Kelly, Civil Rights Section, General Investigative Division; he feels the book "will be a useful reference for the Civil Rights Section."

REC-66

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56 JUL 26 1966

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19 JUL 20 1966

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATT : SUPERVISOR [REDACTED] (CRIME RECORDS DIVISION)
FROM : *Jmf* SAC, NEW YORK (66-847)
SUBJECT: *X* "INQUEST" by J. EPSTEIN
PUBLISHED BY VIKING PRESS
BOOK REVIEW.

b6
b7C

ReBu telephone call by Supervisor [REDACTED] to SA
[REDACTED] NY, on 5/26/66.

Enclosed is one copy of "Inquest" as requested
by the Bureau.

*See memo Rosen to DeLoach
7/8/66 "Assassination of President
Kennedy must - Info concerning
the book 'Inquest' by Edward
J. Epstein."
6-Encl
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2-Bureau (Encl 1)
1-New York
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53 JUL 28 1966

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62-46855
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 19 1966

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-46855-11

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach *DL*

DATE: July 8, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen *AR*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
THE BOOK "INQUEST"
BY EDWARD JAY EPSTEIN *mass*

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick

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SYNOPSIS:

Book Review

To advise the book entitled, "Inquest," written by Edward Jay Epstein has been reviewed. Epstein, a candidate for a Doctorate degree at Harvard University, said "The primary subject of this book is the Warren Commission, not the assassination itself." He claims his book attempts to answer the question: "How did the Commission go about searching for such an illusive and many-faced quarry as the truth?" Epstein indicated the research for his book was based on four main sources: the Commission's report and the 25 volumes of testimony and exhibits: the investigative reports in the U. S. National Archives: the working papers of the Commission supplied by the staff: and last, and according to Epstein, the most important, were the interviews conducted with members of the Commission and staff. Epstein criticized the President's Commission severely, contending it did an inadequate job of investigating the assassination. He points out, based on his interview with Commission members, the internal strife which existed with the Commission and staff.

miss

Epstein makes no direct derogatory remarks concerning the Bureau, but quotes members of the staff interviewed who expressed some dissatisfaction in dealing with the Bureau. For example, Joseph A. Ball, Assistant Counsel, commented rather than having direct access to FBI Agents, his requests for assistance had to come from FBI headquarters in Washington, D. C. Ball was quoted as saying the FBI was "exasperatingly bureaucratic." Other staff members, according to Epstein, believed FBI Agents were initially resentful of "amateurs" doing what they considered to be their job. However, J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, was quoted as saying that although there were some "communication" problems between the staff and the FBI, there was a liaison officer with the FBI on whom he could call "any time of the day or night." Epstein continues that the staff had "virtually all of its questions

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199 JUL 19 1966

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10 JUL 18 1966

59 JUL 28 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

answered by the FBI."

Epstein reported a number of prominent persons, such as the Director, testified and gave stature to the Commission's investigation; however, such did not serve to reveal any new facts about the assassination.

"Inquest" attempts to establish a second assassin was involved, basing this premise on the time sequence of shots fired and the official autopsy report. Epstein's inquiries were obviously superficial since it is reported he spent only two days in the National Archives reviewing papers which totaled over 63,000 pages. Epstein distorted facts to fit his designed theories and is guilty of the very thing he accuses the Commission of - - inadequate research.

ACTION:

This is submitted for information.

✓ JRM OJF ✓ JMC
✓ JMC

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

DETAILS:

Edward Jay Epstein, a candidate for a doctorate degree at Harvard University, has written a book entitled "Inquest," "The Warren Commission and the Establishment of Truth." It was originally written as a thesis for a master's degree at Cornell University. The book contains a laudatory introduction by Richard H. Rovere, Washington correspondent for "The New Yorker." The book contains a preface and ten chapters which are broken down into three parts. Epstein copyrighted his book in 1966 and it was published by the Viking Press, New York, New York, and was simultaneously published in Canada by the MacMillan Company of Canada Limited.

D.C.
NY

Epstein said "the primary subject of this book is the Warren Commission, not the assassination itself." It attempts to answer the question, "How did the Commission go about searching for such illusive and many-faced quarry as the truth?" He pointed out the Commission had to do an exhaustive investigation, evaluate and weigh all the facts, and arrive at an answer. Epstein's study dealt with four central questions arising out of the Commission's work: how did the Commission initiate, organize and direct a full-scale investigation; the general problem of truth-finding in a political environment; the problem of the investigation itself; and finally the question how the Commission's report was written.

Epstein stated the research for his book was based on four sources. The first, the Commission's report and the 26 volumes of testimony and exhibits; the second, the investigative reports in the United States National Archives; and the third, the working papers of the Commission supplied by a member of the staff. Epstein points out this material and especially his chronological file were of particular importance in understanding the mechanics of the Commission. Epstein is specifically referring to Assistant Counsel Wesley J. Liebeler. The fourth point, and most important according to Epstein, was the interviews conducted between March 23, 1965, and September 25, 1965, among five of the seven members of the Commission; J. Lee Rankin, the Commission's General Counsel; Norman Redlich, Rankin's Special Assistant; Howard P. Willens, the Administrative Assistant; and Alfred Goldberg, who with Redlich had editorial responsibility for writing the report. In addition, six Assistant Counsels who conducted investigation were also interviewed.

WIKING

D.C.

D.C.

WARREN COMMISSION

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

In criticizing the President's Commission, Epstein pointed out the internal strife which existed between staff members and Commission members. He said there were actually two separate investigations, the Commission's hearings and the staff investigation. Opinions differed as to what the Commission actually did, and staff members, according to Epstein, were of the opinion they did all the investigating, lined up the witnesses, solved the problems, and wrote the report. Wesley J. Liebeler, when asked what the Commission did, replied "nothing." The Commission was compared to a corporation's board of directors with Rankin as president and the staff members as the officers. He also said there was little direct contact between the Commission members and the staff lawyers and to most of the lawyers "Warren was the Commission."

Epstein said there was a restriction in communication with the FBI. Wesley J. Liebeler was quoted as saying that although the FBI was extremely efficient in answering questions submitted in writing, the Agents did not develop any information that was not specifically requested of them. This is a false statement as hundreds of independent investigations were conducted by us to resolve any questions and the results were all furnished to the President's Commission. In Epstein's book he clearly points out that the Commission did not read all of the material that was furnished to them. He also indicated other staff members were not satisfied with FBI cooperation. However, J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, was quoted as saying that although there was some "communication" problems between the staff and the FBI there was a liaison officer in the FBI on whom he could call at "any time of the day or night" to expedite important problems.

Epstein indicated the Commission spent considerable time on other peripheral problems such as the methods of the Dallas Police, the activities of Jack Ruby, and anti-Kennedy advertisements. He conceded the Commission was obliged to explore these matters because they might possibly have been connected with the assassination. However, these explorations left little time for testimony concerning the assassination itself. In addition, he pointed out a number of prominent witnesses such as the Director, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, and the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency testified on procedures of their

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

individual agencies. Although, according to Epstein, these notable witnesses gave stature and importance to the Commission's investigation, it did not serve to reveal any new facts about the assassination itself.

Epstein has attempted to establish that two assassins were involved in the shooting of President Kennedy. He bases his theory on the U. S. Navy autopsy report which states that a bullet which entered President Kennedy's back exited through the front of his throat. He cited two FBI reports which were made available to him in the National Archives, one dated 12/9/63 and the other 1/13/64, which he contended contradicted the autopsy report by saying the bullet entered Kennedy's back, did not exit from his body, and thus could not have struck Governor Connally. Further, in attempting to establish his theory, he indicated the Zapruder film shows that the assassination could have been committed by one man alone only under one condition; that Kennedy and Connally were hit by the same bullet. He doubles back and says that the previous mentioned summary and supplemental report of ours precluded this condition. He, therefore, said unless the basic facts and assumption established by the Commission are incorrect, there is a strong case that Oswald could not have acted alone.

The facts are our Agents who attended the autopsy at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, were advised by examining physicians that they could not locate an exit hole for the bullet which entered the President's back. Subsequently, they determined the exit hole had been obliterated by a tracheotomy performed on the President by doctors at Parkland Hospital, Dallas. The information we obtained from the physicians conducting the autopsy was furnished to the Bureau and set forth in our 12/9/63 report. This information was repeated in our 1/13/64 report along with a statement to the effect that a bullet exit hole had been located in the shirt worn by the President. The autopsy report as furnished orally to our Agents was repeated in the 1/13/64 report in order to emphasize the apparent discrepancy between the oral autopsy report and our examination of the clothing without making such a conclusion.

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Without fully taking into consideration pertinent details Epstein then raises the question: Why did the Commission fail to take cognizance in its conclusions of this evidence of a second assassin? He said a serious discussion of this problem would in itself have undermined the dominant purpose of the Commission, namely the settling of doubts and suspicions. He said if the Commission had made it clear that very substantial evidence indicated the presence of a second assassin, it would have opened a pandora's box of doubts and suspicions. In establishing the Commission's version of the truth, according to Epstein, the Warren Commission acted to reassure the Nation and protect the National interest.

Epstein's approach to writing his book was scholarly, however, in contending that the Commission's investigation was in essence superficial and inadequate he immediately fell into the same trap. He shifted the attention from various studies of the assassination itself to a study of the Warren Commission and its staff. By taking certain information and twisting the facts he prepared them in such a manner that to the reader they would appear to substantiate his own theories and conclusions. He purposely failed to include pertinent information in many instances which would have clearly defined either why the Commission did or did not pursue certain avenues of investigation.

On page 211 under notes Epstein indicated that he interviewed Dr. James Rhodes, Civil Archivist of the National Archives, as well as conducting limited examination and "spot check" of the investigative reports contained in the National Archives. It is noted that 28 Government agencies furnished information to the President's Commission relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. During July, 1965, based on a request of the White House, the Attorney General requested that a review of pertinent documents in possession of the National Archives relating to the assassination of President Kennedy be made for the purpose of public disclosure of information on file which had not previously been disclosed. The Bureau and other Government agencies complied with the Attorney General's request. The results of our review of those documents which we considered suitable for public disclosure was furnished to the Attorney General by letter dated August 25,

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

1965. Subsequently, the Attorney General directed a memorandum to Mr. McGeorge Bundy in which he indicated that 76% of approximately 75,000 pages of documents contained in the National Archives were reviewed and open for public use; therefore, approximately 63,831 pages are currently available in the National Archives for review by the public.

An article appeared in "The New York Times" by Mr. Fred Graham, a lawyer and the Supreme Court correspondent for "The New York Times." Mr. Graham reviewed Epstein's book and was critical of it. He mentioned that the book jacket described Mr. Epstein as "a young scholar" and makes much of the academic genius of the book. The United States National Archives is given as a major research source and the impression is created that this is a definitive scholarly study of the Commission. However, he pointed out that Epstein considered the available papers and investigative reports submitted to the Commission by the FBI and other agencies of so little value that he spent only two days in the National Archives making a "spot check" on their contents.

D.C.
NY

Although Epstein did not make any direct derogatory remarks against the Bureau, he did quote several Commission staff members who were primarily dissatisfied with communications with the Bureau. He quoted Joseph A. Ball, Assistant Counsel, who said that on his first trip to Dallas he called the FBI Field Office for assistance in a problem. Ball was told the request must come from FBI Headquarters, Washington. Thereafter, Ball had to telephone Mr. Howard P. Willens, Assistant Counsel, who prepared a formal request which was forwarded to the Bureau. Ball said three days later he was notified that this request had been approved, but by this time Ball had resolved his problem. Ball was quoted as saying the FBI was "exasperatingly bureaucratic." Epstein said that other lawyers on the Commission staff were less satisfied with FBI cooperation. Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, Assistant Counsel, was on said that although relations gradually improved, FBI Agents were resentful of "amateurs" doing what they considered to be their job. Commission Joseph Ball was again quoted as saying that FBI Agents cooperated only on "express orders" from "Hoover." J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, said, however, that although there were some "communication problems" between the staff and the FBI there was a liaison officer with the Bureau on whom he could call at "any time of the day or night" to expedite important problems.

Since Epstein did not conduct adequate research of facts available and, further, that his book was based

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

mostly on interviews he conducted, Epstein has exercised literary license in arriving at his conclusions and theories. His book and the manner in which it was prepared indicates there are many discrepancies existing in the Commission's investigation of the assassination. However, the discrepancies appeared not within the Commission itself but with the interpretation given by the writer. In the future, this book will no doubt cause considerable consternation with the findings of the President's Commission. However, the deception utilized by Epstein can be immediately revealed by making comparisons of those things he has written with the findings of the President's Commission.

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]

Memo Smith to Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "THE NEW LEFT"
62-46855

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

[Handwritten signatures: "Kearney", "D", "Luce", "PS"]

DETAILS:

Captioned book was purchased by the Research-Satellite Section where it was also reviewed.

Review of Book

Phillip Abbott Luce is one of the thousands of contemporary youths whose sophomoric and senseless rebellion has enabled them to be literally sucked into the whirlpool of communist "intellectualism." Frustrated and resentful, these dissidents fly leftward into welcoming arms. It is his particular brand of defiance that Luce records in "The New Left."

Leftist Career

According to his book, Luce's leftist inclinations led him initially to the Communist Party, USA, but, disappointed with the mild radicalism of the Party and the physical aspects of both Party headquarters and Gus Hall, who "resembled Captain Queeg a lot more than Lenin," Luce moved on to the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee where, according to Luce, the young rebels were better understood. Later, he became a member of the Executive Committee of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba, was on the executive board of the May 2 Committee, and lastly was recruited as a "secret" member of the PLP. "I joined Progressive Labor," he writes "because I had a vision of the future and a hatred for the present. I felt that perhaps a united Communist

Memo Smith to Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "THE NEW LEFT"
62-46855

venture could oust the present government. I overlooked all that I knew of the history of the Communist movement, the purges, etc. and held to a belief that Progressive Labor was really interested in individual freedom and the betterment of the people. I have since learned how far off base I was in both my political assumptions and my ability to judge the reality of Progressive Labor and Communism."

Substance of Book

Luce traces the origins of the New Left ideology to the writings and inspiration of the late Professor C. Wright Mills. He shows how American youth, overcome with "the beards, the bandoliers, the Jeeps racing through Havana," identified with Castro. He names the particular groups comprising the New Left and presents summaries of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America, the Students for a Democratic Society, the Progressive Labor Party, and the communist splinter groups adhering variously to the ideas of Trotsky, Mao Tse-tung, or the African Mau Mau. Particular emphasis is, of course, given to the PLP with which Luce served in a leadership capacity. According to his book, Luce became appalled by PLP terrorist tactics, such as caching arms and inciting riots. The fact that the means to the end were withheld from the membership, that the leadership offered "other bodies" up to imprisonment but stayed safely in the "wings," and that personal freedom and individuality were completely suppressed shocked Luce into defecting. He considers the PLP extremely dangerous and states that no one should be surprised if the Government steps in soon and stops PLP's open advocacy of revolution.

Summary of Book

Luce considers that the influence of the "New Communists" is felt beyond the scope of their membership. Communist propaganda, he states, swamps conservative and liberal material on campuses. The final chapter is an obituary to the New Left which Luce believes is dying, having "succumbed to.

Memo Smith to Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "THE NEW LEFT"
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the rigidity of the Communist mentality." It is, he writes, a father-and-son operation with the fathers, the communists of the 1930's and 1940's, passing their mantle to their sons of the 1960's. And these, according to Luce, are sprinkled liberally throughout the New Left groups which have taken over a good deal of the radical thought of the American communist movement of the early 1930's. Luce recommends using the "rebel" youth as a force against this subversion.

References to Director and FBI

There are two references to the Director and nine references, direct and implied, to the Bureau. None of these could be considered derogatory. On page 45, because of the PLP antipathy toward him, Luce states that he ranks somewhere near President Johnson and Mr. Hoover as PLP's most-maligned enemy. On pages 120-121, Luce describes a January, 1961, meeting in Chicago, Illinois, which formed a communist youth group known as the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee. He writes that the chairman of the new group, Mrs. Alva Buxenbaum, gave a speech wherein she stated that "Hoover and his friends would like to prevent this conference from taking place... His charges of secret Communist meetings and Communist control are obviously ludicrous." Mr. Hoover's charges, writes Luce, "may have been ludicrous" to her but they were true.

Luce's references to the Bureau are not unfavorable and reflect the Bureau's adequate infiltration of subversive groups of the New Left.

Pertinent Information in Bufiles

The Bureau has been aware of Phillip Abbott Luce since 1957 when, spouting segregation, he accepted employment in the offices of the Citizens Council in Greenwood, Mississippi. Very shortly thereafter, he did a complete turnabout, became a devotee of civil rights, and became associated with the

Memo Smith to Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "THE NEW LEFT"
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National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, reportedly stating on more than one occasion that he was an "octaroon." Luce has been variously described as [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] His numerous [REDACTED] while at Ohio State University in 1960 almost resulted in his dismissal. He has been ostensibly [REDACTED] and reportedly involved with several others. Luce has in the past publicly and viciously asserted his enmity toward the Director and the Bureau.

b6
b7C


His leftist career has involved association with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, the May 2 Committee, the Students Committee for Travel to Cuba, and the PLP. He was reportedly present at the founding of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America in San Francisco, California, in June, 1964. He has participated in demonstrations for civil rights and against U.S. involvement in the war in Vietnam. In 1963 and 1964, contrary to Government regulations, he was a member of two groups that visited Cuba. At one time, Luce allegedly wrote for "The Worker" under the name Phillip Silverman and was reportedly a contributor to "Mainstream," a now defunct communist literary magazine. A proposed reorganization of the magazine in 1961 included his name on its editorial staff. In an interview with Bureau agents in March, 1965, Luce admitted that in August, 1961, he contemplated working for "Mainstream" but the job fell through.

After Luce exposed the PLP in an article in the May 8, 1965, issue of "The Saturday Evening Post," PLP leaders publicly accused Luce of being a heroin addict, among other things. In this connection, Luce, in June, 1965, advised Bureau Agents that he had used [REDACTED] He admitted having [REDACTED]

Luce was on the Security Index in the New York Office until January, 1966. He is still under indictment for illegal travel to Cuba in 1963, and for conspiring with others in arranging the 1964 Student Committee for Travel to Cuba group.

Memo Smith to Mr. Sullivan
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Luce has given voluntary statements to agents of the Bureau; was cooperative when interviewed by the Bureau of Special Services of the New York City Police Department; has testified before the New York City Grand Jury which investigated the Harlem riots; has testified in executive session before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on June 8, 1965; and has testified for the Government in the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba trial in Brooklyn, New York.



SAC, New York

8/9/66

Director, FBI (62-46355)

1 - N. P. Callahan/
- M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - R. S. Garner
1 -

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**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You should discreetly obtain one copy each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. *Book* "Report from a Chinese Village" by Jan Myrdal. Pantheon Books, Inc., 22 E. 51st Street, New York, New York 10022
2. "Secret Service: Thirty-three Centuries of Espionage" by Richard Wilmer and Robert Deindorfer. Hawthorn Books, 70 Fifth Avenue, \$7.95, New York, New York 10011

AMB:dsm *AM*
(10)

- 1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (route through for review)

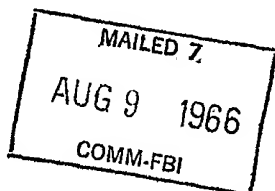
NOTE:

Books requested by SA Chinese Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section, for inclusion in the "Chinese Library." Book #2 reports that practices employed by spies during the time of Christ are still flourishing among the Communist Chinese. The books are not now available in the Bureau Library.

REC-13

EX-103

19 AUG 9 1966



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MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 8-10-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF BOOK REVIEWS
"ALL AMERICA LOUSE--A CANDID BIOGRAPHY
OF DREW (ANANIAS) PEARSON"
BY MORRIS A. BEALLE

SYNOPSIS

This book is a collection of allegations against Drew Pearson made by the author and many other people for the purpose of degrading Pearson's ability as a writer and showing him as a coward, a character assassin, liar, cheat, blackmailer, thief, draft dodger, fraud and communist propagandist. He appears to be universally detested but feared because of his poison pen, his ability to lie, and tear down the character of some of our great Americans. Author Bealle is at a loss to understand why newspapers print the material Pearson writes. He feels this book is long overdue as Pearson has been slandering, libelling and assassinating the character of every person in public life whom he dislikes. Bufiles reflect cordial correspondence with Bealle since 1931. A separate and brief summary on Bealle is attached.

Drew Pearson was born Andrew Russell Pearson on 12-13-97, Evanston, Illinois. Little is known of his activities until "he ducked the draft in 1918" at the age of 21 by entering a Quaker College and joined a campus military drill team. His mother-in-law, Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, while editor of the Washington Times-Herald, said he joined the Quaker Church and "thee'd and thou'd his way out of military service." (Page 7) The author indicates the only good thing Pearson ever did was to collaborate with Robert S. Allen in writing "an excellent book titled 'Washington Merry-Go-Round.' The title got the book reams of publicity, and the astute Allen figured how to cash in on it." They sold it as a daily column to many newspapers. Pearson dodged the draft in 1918, Allen volunteered to serve in 1941 and did serve as a Major on General Patton's staff. He lost an arm in West Germany and returned home to find Pearson had stolen the Merry-Go-Round project by deleting Allen's name from the Trade Mark. When Allen threatened court action Pearson settled some cash on Allen. (Page 10)

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Wick

1 - Miss Gandy

BMS:jkb (6)

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(Continued on next page)

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M. A. Jones to Mr. Wick

Re: Review of Book

"All America Louse--A Candid Biography
of Drew (Ananias) Pearson"

Mr. Hoover and the FBI are mentioned on Page 11. The author says Pearson's greatest service to Communism was a spy job for the Russian and Communist Chinese General Staffs in 1950. when he published secret data in his "smear column" on the distribution of MacArthur's troops in Korea, which resulted in "maybe 50,000 casualties of American boys in Korea." This top secret information was filched from the "files of the Defense Department and, of course, Pearson had to have the co-operation of someone or ones very high up. For that reason an investigation by the FBI, which doubtless found the 'leak,' was suppressed by J. Edgar Hoover's superiors in the Justice Department." (Page 11)

Author alleges Chief Justice Earl Warren, Drew Pearson and Mrs. Eugene Meyer visited Nikita Khrushchev at his villa on the Black Sea. Author says it was not a business or social call for Pearson, so it had to be in connection with his activities as Communist Russia's Number 1 Propagandist in the United States. (Page 11) Author takes quotes from a brochure prepared by Reverend Gerald L. K. Smith which alleges Pearson is a blackmailer and has controlled Justice Tom Clark like a puppet. (Page 17) A list of nine victims of evil attacks by Pearson on page 18 includes Generals MacArthur and Patton and Governor Dewey.

Author Bealle checked with Justice Department in 1963 to see if Pearson was registered as Foreign Agent. Reply was sent to him on 9-10-63 by J. Walter Yeagley that Pearson was not registered. (Pages 12, 13) Pearson dropped Andrew S. Older as a leg man when Older was named by a "female undercover agent for the FBI" as one who had infiltrated Communist cells. (Page 10) Pearson's attacks on Mr. Hoover in the early 1930's are set forth on page 55 of the book and pages 10 and 11 of the details of this review. This is where Pearson referred to the Director as "Super Dick J. Edgar." Pearson said FBI Agents not Dillinger killed Carter Baum and other such lies and rubbish. FBI is mentioned on page 66 in connection with lawyer Charles P. Clark when he put Pearson on the jaw. Clark was fined \$25 and he sued Pearson for a million. Pearson bragged that he had caused the FBI to quiz both Clark and Congressman Keogh about a \$4,500 payment he said Clark gave Keogh. Some of the more interesting highlights of the book are contained in the 17 pages of "DETAILS" attached.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information

M. A. Jones to Mr. Wick
Re: "All America Louse"

DETAILS

PROLOGUE:

The author says this book is long overdue; for 30 years Drew Pearson has been slandering, libelling and assassinating the character of each and every person in public life to whom he happened to take a dislike. He says this book shows what a warped character Pearson is and he is at a loss to understand why newspapers print the material Pearson writes. It is also amazing to the author that only one person punched Pearson in the nose, and only one other gave him a good, public slapping around (Senator McCarthy). The author feels Pearson is "sick in the head." In speaking of himself, the author says he, Bealle, was born in New York City on 3-24-91 and was raised in Maryland and Washington, D. C. He studied shorthand and typewriting and started his newspaper career in 1916. He spent 14 months in the United States Army, then returned to his old job on the Washington Times. He bought a defunct monthly magazine called "Plain Talk" and wrote a book titled "The Drug Story" and could not get anyone to print it so he printed it himself and stated he has sold more than 100,000 copies by word-of-mouth advertising since that time. He names other publications he has written.

BUFILES:

A brief summary of the data contained in Bufiles on Bealle has been prepared and is attached. Bufiles reflect cordial correspondence with Bealle since 1931.

CHAPTER I "A PEDICLE IS BORN." The author starts off by quoting Representative Mott of Oregon as saying "Pearson is a journalistic polecat."

"Andrew Russell Pearson was born in Evanston, Illinois, on Friday, December 13, 1897, of otherwise respectable parents." Little is known of his activities until he "ducked the draft in 1918." His mother-in-law, Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, while editor of the "Washington Times-Herald" said Pearson joined the Quaker Church and "thee'd and thou'd his way out of military service." (Page 7)

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ENCLOSURE



Am...

M.A. Jones to Mr. Wick
Re: "All America Louse"

Bealle says that Pearson made the mistake of lying about Patrick Hurley, Hoover's Irish Secretary of War. Hurley sensed that Pearson was the one that did the lying so he threatened "to punch this journalistic quack in the nose. ... So, Pearson spread the story that he had been fired from the Baltimore Sun as a favor to Secretary Hurley." (Page 8)

Pearson and a more reputable and conscientious colleague from a large Eastern newspaper, Robert S. Allen, collaborated in writing an excellent book titled "Washington Merry-Go-Round." This book lampooned many prominent figures in Washington. ... The title of the book got it many reams of publicity and Allen figured how to cash in on it so he wrote over 1,000 daily newspapers offering to sell them a daily "Washington Merry-Go-Round" column. (Page 8)

"Pearson has been voted, in rump polls, as the most influential 'newspaperman' in the United States. To start with, self-respecting newsmen won't admit that he is one of them; and we are one of that group."

On Pages 8 and 9 the author tells about Pearson's attempt to embarrass Congressman Jones of Ohio, but his smear attempt blew up with a loud bang when Mr. Jones presented biographies of the three rascals whom Pearson quotes as authorities on Mr. Jones and they had jail and insane records. "Pearson's mind is so putrid that he publicly exulted when Congressman T. Ashton Thompson of Louisiana was killed in an unfortunate Fourth-of-July traffic accident." The author went on to say that Pearson's article stated Representative Thompson had many fine qualities; that in the opinion of the big chemical companies, one of his finest was his opposition to cleaning up water pollution. (Page 9) The author says Pearson was granted membership in the Congressional Press Gallery and to get it he pledged himself to take no jobs or assignments that affect advertising or legislation; that he violated this pledge by accepting money for advertising various things and was called before the grievance committee of the Standing Committee of Congressional Correspondents and found guilty as charged. "But, 3 members of the 5-man Committee had been doing the same thing themselves, and were easy prey to routine Pearson threats. They ignored the expulsion rule (3-2) and accepted Pearson's claim that he didn't know about the rule he had accepted and signed when admitted to the gallery." (Pages 9 and 10)

The author states that Robert S. Allen was the brains behind the activities that put Pearson in the position of affluence to which he rose, and although above draft age, Allen, in 1941, volunteered for service to the

M. A. Jones to Mr. Wick
Re: "All America Louse"

United States and was with Patton's tank outfit in Germany. He lost his arm in a German Hospital but when he returned to the United States in 1945, instead of Pearson greeting him with open arms, he found Pearson had double crossed him and had stolen Allen's half of the Washington Merry-Go-Round publication. This publication was netting Pearson over \$50,000 a year at that time. Allen threatened to sue and Pearson paid him \$50,000 to keep his mouth shut and just merely bank the \$50,000, as Pearson knew he faced certain defeat and exposure if Allen sued him. (Page 10)

CHAPTER II "THE KREMLIN'S LITTLE HELPER." The author starts the chapter by a quotation from Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, Pearson's mother-in-law who is alleged to have said: "Pearson does his filthy work of plotting, planning, sneaking, lying, stealing and smearing in the hope of one day overthrowing our American form of government--for that's all it amounts to."

"In a book that made the best seller list (WASHINGTON CONFIDENTIAL) Jack Lait, a famous New York Columnist, told of pornographic parties in which State Department employes, and an occasional newspaperman are 'hooked' by a hidden camera. They then are blackmailed the rest of their official lives to transmit such defense secrets as they can steal to agents for the Kremlin. One of the most notorious of these was Alger Hiss." In this book author Lait mentioned that "a feared columnist--certainly not Winchell had been hooked. The author says as there were only two feared columnists, Winchell and Pearson and Winchell was not the victim, it must have been Pearson who has become the most effective and avid propagandist for Russia and the Communist Party in America. The author goes on to say that Pearson's greatest service to Communism was a spy job for the Russian and Communist Chinese General Staffs in 1950 when he published in his smear column the number and distribution of MacArthur's troops in Korea. This was top secret military information that the Russian General Staff would have given a billion dollars, and the lives of 1,000 spies, to obtain. And it resulted in maybe 50,000 casualties of American boys in Korea. (Page 11)

The author says as this information was stolen from Defense Department files the FBI investigated, but the FBI's findings were suppressed by J. Edgar Hoover's superiors in the Justice Department. (Page 11) The author says "A society item appeared in the press recently which read: 'Chief Justice Earl Warren, columnist Drew Pearson and Mrs. Eugene Meyer visited Nikita Khrushchev yesterday at his villa on the Black Sea.'" The author

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went on to say that Pearson obviously was not on a news collecting, tax deducting jaunt or he would have gone to the Kremlin. The author went on to say that it would hardly be a social call, so it had to be in connection "with Pearson's activities as Communist Russia's Number One Propagandist in the United States." ... "For Drew Ananias Pearson certainly is that." (Page 11)

He next takes up the subject as to whether or not Pearson should be registered with the Department of Justice as a representative of a foreign government or suffer criminal prosecution. The author wrote the Department of Justice and received a letter from them saying "A check of our files indicates that there is no record of a registration for Mr. Pearson." This letter was signed by Nathan B. Lenvin, Chief of the Registration Section, who was signing for Assistant Attorney General J. Walter Yeagley, of the United States Department of Justice in a letter dated September 10, 1963. (Pages 12 and 13)

The rest of this chapter is devoted to showing that Pearson is a turncoat communist advocate who has defended Khrushchev and the Russians on a number of occasions. Pearson himself has been praised by the communist organ "The Daily Worker" for appearing as a character witness for 16 communist leaders of the Joint Anti Fascist Refugee Committee. (Page 15)

The author quotes from a brochure by Gerald L. K. Smith who states that the two leading Reds on Pearson's staff are David Katz (alias Karr) and his wife, both formerly associated with "The Daily Worker," Russia's official daily newspaper in the United States. (Page 17) Smith further states that Pearson is a blackmailer and a ruthless frame-up artist. One of those Smith says he controls like a puppet is Justice Clark of the Supreme Court. Smith says he can document this anytime he is requested to do so.

On Page 18 the author states: "Today, as it stands, the only thing that is keeping Pearson out of the penitentiary is the fact that he has blackmailed hundreds of prominent officials. His weapons include blackmail materials involving money matters, women and numerous other scandalous situations with which men of power can be intimidated. It is estimated that more than half of the members of Congress are afraid of Drew Pearson. And his long arm of blackmail tyranny now reaches into the Supreme Court of the U.S., and touches every phase of the administrative life of our government."

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On the last page of Chapter 2, page 18, the author lists nine of Pearson's outstanding "pusilannimous" attacks on good Americans and innocent victims of his evil mind.

1. His attempt to destroy General Patton before the invasion of France started.
2. His attempt to destroy General MacArthur, and have him removed from the Pacific command.
3. An attempt, by lies and insinuations to destroy the public's confidence in the Navy air arm.
4. Claim that the nurses and patients of Ward 32, Walter Reed Army Hospital, were engaged chiefly in carrying on drunken orgies.
5. A vicious canard four days before the 1944 election stating that Governor Dewey was a draft dodger.
6. A canard on the Republican candidate for Vice President, Governor Bricker, of Ohio, four days before the election, distorting the Governor's effort to get Army service as a chaplain.
7. A vicious diatribe against John Foster Dulles.
8. Going from the disgusting to the ridiculous, he took off on a seven-month-old Scottishpp visiting the White House.
9. An abortive but vicious attack on American troops in Japan and their illegitimate Japanese babies.

CHAPTER III "PUSILLANAMITY UNLIMITED." He starts this chapter off by quoting Senator Jenner of Indiana as saying, "Pearson is America's No. 1 keyhole peeper, muckraker, character assassinator, propaganda peddling prostitute of the nation's press and radio."

In this chapter the author discusses a phony law suit filed by Drew Pearson in 1951 against nine defendants and other persons unknown. The defendants were Senator McCarthy; Fulton Lewis, Jr.; Edward K. Nellor; George Waters; Donald Surine; Morris A. Bealle; Westbrook Pegler; Joseph B. Matthews and the "Washington Times-Herald." He claimed that these nine named

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Re: "All America Louse"

with others unnamed, had conspired with each other to defame his "good name." The only clear-cut allegation he made was that Senator McCarthy had beaten the hell out of him in Washington's swank glorified saloon, the Sulgrave Club. For this physical beating Pearson wanted \$250,000. The author of this book said he went down to North Carolina to investigate the incident of Pearson's arrest and found he had been arrested in the Southern Railway Yards at three o'clock in the morning with a colored boy and when he returned to Washington and told the Senator about it and the Senator reported to Pearson, he dropped all of his smears and began to dismiss the various suits.

CHAPTER IV "SPONGE BATH ALIBI." "Pearson is a ruthless, double-barrelled, diabolical, puerile liar." Representative Wilson of Indiana. This chapter deals with the Reidsville incident which occurred on July 7, 1914, at a time when Pearson was spending the summer driving stakes with his father's tent crew in a chautauqua which made one week stands through the Bible Belt. The author says Reidsville is a nine o'clock town and he asks the question "What then, was Andrew Russell Pearson doing from 10 pm to 3 am the next morning in the company of a little colored boy?" The author goes on to give the details of how Pearson made many types of allegations to deny there was anything wrong with this conduct and on top of that the courthouse with the records of his arrest had burned and to top that off he had his men remove the newspapers carrying the story from the newspaper morgue and the "big shots" of the town who financed and sponsored Dr. Pearson's show did everything they could to save their own reputations by covering up the fact that the son of a man they had sponsored was caught in such an embarrassing situation with "an Ethiopian."

CHAPTER V "THE GUN TOTER." "Pearson is a filthy and cowardly villain, a venomous slanderer, an insinuating rogue--who makes his living blackening other men's reputations." Representative Cox of Georgia.

The author opens this chapter by saying Pearson is a physical and moral coward, as well as a journalistic degenerate and at one time in his life he feared to go out in the street even armed with an .38 revolver so he hired a body guard. This was occasioned by Pearson stealing the wife of George Abell, another newspaperman whose main weakness was drinking. Pearson's first wife divorced him on August 6, 1928. She was the daughter of Mrs. Eleanor Patterson who edited the "Washington Times-Herald." Pearson invited the Abell family into his Georgetown home after which a romance developed between Pearson and Mrs. Abell who went to Reno and obtained a six weeks divorce, then married Pearson.

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Re: "All America Louse"

During this time the story gives the impression Abell was drinking so heavily that he did not realize what was going on but when he found out about it he threatened to kill Pearson so the "lily-livered Pearson took no chances." Pearson set up a brick wall in his back yard and practiced target shooting day after day, he was that scared.

CHAPTER VI "AGRARIAN REFORMER." "Pearson is a liar and a disgrace to the newspaper profession." Senator Cain of Washington.

Bealle starts this chapter by saying: "Next to Khrushchev, the Chinese War Lord Mao Tse-tung is Pearson's favorite ideologist. Mousie Dung (as his name is pronounced) coined the word 'agrarian reformer' for himself. This was his excuse for stealing every farm in China by force of arms, or threat thereof." "Pearson has his own particular kind of agrarian reform. This is based on stealing only one farm and is thus a much smaller operation than that of Mousie Dung. The farm was cribbed from his own daughter. The chapter is taken up showing how Pearson managed to take a 200 acre farm away from his daughter after he had been named trustee and he still has that farm in Maryland.

CHAPTER VII "CISSY GO BRAGH." "Pearson is an infamous liar, a lying ass, a natural born liar, a liar by profession, a liar for a living, a liar in the daytime, a liar in the nighttime, a dishonest, ignorant, corrupt and groveling crook and skunk." Senator McKellar of Tennessee. This chapter deals with the background of the late Mrs. Eleanor Patterson who was known to her intimates as "Cissy" and shows how she eventually became the editor of and publisher of the "Times-Herald" newspaper in Washington, D. C. One of the first things she did was to throw her son-in-law's "garbage" out of the "Times-Herald." She announced that self-respect did not let her carry the Pearson offal any longer and stated that when a cockroach gets into your house the best way to remedy the situation is to step on it. "I have stepped on a cockroach and TIMES-HERALD readers won't be offended with his outpourings any more." Her opinion of Pearson as expressed in this chapter is certainly degrading to him. On Page 34 of this chapter it is said that Senator Tydings has full cause for conniptions everytime he hears the name of Pearson. The author's prize specimen for this reasoning was the fact that Pearson whispered to Senator Tydings on one occasion that he could write some mean things in his daily column if Senator Tydings did not support the reappointment of his father Paul M. Pearson, as governor of the Virgin Islands.

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Pearson's attacks upon General MacArthur are mentioned again in this chapter and he says Pearson is only a political columnist and radio commentator, but you don't have to go very far, or talk to many people, in this strange town without realizing that he is something more sinister. He says that Pearson literally frightens some highly placed men and women out of their wits because of their fear of what he might write about them in his column .

On Page 37 of this chapter the author states the "Baltimore Sun" got rid of Pearson; he found himself about as welcome as a leper in a diet kitchen. "Probably no man in Washington has ever had so many doors slammed in his face. Hate began to corrode him. Former friends relate that, green around the gills, he used to roll on the floor in hysterical rages."

The author said that finally MacArthur became tired of the ribbing given him by Pearson so he sued Pearson and the matter was settled out of court in a manner that reflects no credit to Pearson. On Page 37 he names other individuals such as Representative Martin J. Sweeney of Ohio who sued Pearson for libel, Secretary of Commerce Jessie Jones who referred to Pearson and others as "liars" and mentioned the fact that Sumner Welles told Pearson five days before Pearl Harbor that war with Japan was inevitable. From statements like this and others made in the book, it is obvious that the articles contained in this book are a collection of articles written by the author over a long period of years.

CHAPTER VIII "CROW EATER." "I am hereby joining two Presidents, 27 Senators and 83 Congressmen in describing Pearson as an unmitigated liar." Senator Smathers of Florida. The author states that when "Lyndon Johnson was unexpectedly catapulted into the White House on November 22, 1963, Drew Ananias Pearson was faced with the biggest and bitterest crow eating job that any pusillanimous scandal monger ever faced." "He had insinuated and innuendoed about every nasty and dirty and false insinuation and innuendo about the Vice President that his venal mind could think up. Pearson was over a barrell of large proportions---and he knew it."

The author went on to state he knew the President could turn the full forces of the Internal Revenue Bureau and the Department of Justice against him and Johnson was known to be rough on rats enough to lower the boom on this fantastic peddler of journalistic sewage, but through persons in the Democratic Party who feared Pearson's lying "pen," a truce was declared between Pearson and the White House. Bealle says what bugged the President the most

M.A. Jones to Mr. Wick
Re: "All America Louse"

was that Pearson had provided the biggest ammunition dump for Evetts Haley, when he wrote the devastating campaign document, "A Texan Looks At Lyndon." The author feels that if it had not been for the crooked Rockefeller-made-and-Rockefeller-serviced voting machines, which stole many millions of votes from Goldwater, this book might just as well been the big bomb that would have knocked "LBJ" out of politics. He goes on from there to relate some of Haley's political assault on "LBJ."

CHAPTER IX "PEGLER POINTERS." "Pearson is the biggest liar since Ananias, and when bigger lies are told Pearson will tell them." Morris A. Bealle. In this chapter is related an offense Pearson charged against Charles E. Wilson, the President of General Electric Company. He charged that Wilson had placed an instrument in Forrestal's home where a council of war was being held and recorded through this instrument the voices of the men in this council, presented them to the President of the United States to show how they criticized the President who seemed to enjoy the story and told them to lock up the transcript. Wilson denied the story and immediately demanded a retraction and stated that General Electric had developed no such listening device and the story was a complete fabrication. "Under the compulsion of a threat by Wilson to take 'action,' Pearson, on May 27, 1944, signed a memorandum, admitting that Wilson did not use any device to listen in on the conversation." This retraction was published on May 30th. The author then goes into the suicide of James V. Forrestal.

CHAPTER X "THE GARBAGE MAN." "Pearson is a wicked, malicious, gratuitous liar." Representative Wood of Georgia. On Page 48 of this chapter the author states: "How many garbage pails must a person empty to be called a garbage man?"

Senator Tydings stood on the floor of the Senate once and, in addition to calling Pearson a scoundrel, a slacker and a blackmailer said "Pearson has been guilty of trying to buy public influence, has been affiliated with the great gambling rackets of America and kept a deposit box containing thousands of dollars until the recent Treasury drive against income tax evaders."

The author then states that Pearson's secretary kept two sets of books, one for the inspection of the Internal Revenue and the other is a time accounting of Pearson's receipts and disbursements. On Page 52 the author states that Pearson maintains no modern downtown office as do all other big-time newspapermen. He utilizes a wing of his residence in order to claim a substantial tax reduction.

M.A. Jones to Mr. Wick
Re: "All America Louse"

Pearson frequently refers to anyone he hates as "anti-semitic." But, according to some of his ex-employees, Pearson himself is as anti-semitic as they come in his private conversations. Not to speak of anti-Catholic and anti-Negro. He is referred to as a penny pincher. On Page 53 it is stated that Pearson lied about Norman Littell, a former Assistant Attorney General and it cost him \$40,000. Littell got a verdict of \$50,000 but rather than wait for his money or go through the motions of the appeal which Pearson threatened, Littell accepted a \$40,000 cash payment. A peculiar feature, at the time, of this suit was that Pearson paid one William Pierce Rogers \$10,000 for alleged services as associate counsel. Rogers had never tried a libel case in his life; took no part in the defense. He had practiced mostly corporation law. This was settled on January 6, 1953, and two weeks later William Pierce Rogers was appointed Deputy Attorney General in the Criminal Prosecution Division of the Department of Justice and four years later he was appointed Attorney General of the United States. "Figure this one out for yourself" says the author.

Page 55. "During the latter part of Hoover's Administration, the FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover started an intensive nationwide probe of Communist activities in the USA."

"When Pearson and Allen started their newspaper column (summer of 1932) Drew picked out J. Edgar Hoover as a special target. Apparently, Pearson had even then effected a rapport with Russia which wasn't then as obvious as it is today. Pearson never let a week go by without taking a pot shot or more at J. Edgar. He would belittle him with such falsehoods and garbled statements as:"

"Super dick J. Edgar never worked a day in his life as an investigator."
"His public image as a great investigator was created by phoney publicity."

The author stated that Pearson seldom mentioned the Director without the prefix of "Super Dick" which Pearson thought was clever because he claimed he coined it. He bitterly criticized the FBI's handling of the Lindbergh kidnaping. He claimed "FBI agents and not Dillinger killed Carter Baum, who attempted to capture Dillinger at a roadhouse in Wisconsin." "At a time when the FBI was rounding up the Frank Nash (mail robber) Gang, Pearson claimed that a member used to sit in LaFayette Square, just outside FBI headquarters, and that JEH didn't have sense enough to look out of his office window and see him."

M.A. Jones to Mr. Wick
Re: "All America Louse"

"Despite Hoover's resentment of Pearson's sniping and lying, he made his peace with this caluminator at the time he was assigned to round up all pro-Nazis. He slipped Pearson many hot tips for his radio broadcasts. Pearson began to praise Hoover for the FBI's part in the frame-up of 30 luckless citizens who were persecuted for years for anti-Semitic activities; then turned loose years later when it was found the charges against them were false, and the government had no case."

The author spends several paragraphs describing Sumner Welles, an assistant Secretary of State. He said Welles was a well-known homosexual, and that eventually Welles became Undersecretary of State early in the "FDR reign; and knocked Jefferson Caffrey out of the job so Pearson and Caffrey decided to gang up on Welles.

They hired a detective agency that specialized in wire tapping equipment and divorce cases. They bribed a Negro porter to appear in Welles' hotel room, then they took both pictures and wire recordings of what happened. When the evidence was turned over to FDR they thought he would supplant Welles with Caffrey as Undersecretary, but he refused. He promised to ease Welles out of his job but never did so. Welles was finally gotten rid of on the Bankhead funeral train when it was learned that on this solemn journey to Alabama Welles propositioned a Negro porter and was thrown off the train. Pearson held this over Welles' head for years and made him reveal top secrets of the State Department to him. This work later was taken over by Alger Hiss, Russian super spy who served a term for perjury in connection with his espionage activities.

On Page 56 it is stated that Secretary of State Cordell Hull learned of Welles leaking dangerous secrets to Pearson. He had his security and investigative staffs tap telephones and trail Welles to secret meetings with Pearson. Hull took this evidence to Roosevelt who promised to "take action at the right time---but never did," although he had an abiding contempt for Pearson personally." "Old Hull thought he had me nailed good," Pearson bragged. "But I knew FDR would do nothing because I got too much on his crooked brats Elliott and Jimmy."

On Page 56 the author tells of a partnership formed by Jimmy Roosevelt and Joseph P. Kennedy for the importation of liquors, "with all Federal officers ordered to look the other way when the Kennedy-Roosevelt ships ignored customs and any other laws." He says later that after President Roosevelt died Jimmy Roosevelt was frozen out by Joseph Kennedy with a \$50,000 payment and as a result Eleanor Roosevelt never forgave the whole Kennedy Family and refused to endorse "JFK" for the nomination and election to the Presidency.

M.A. Jones to Mr. Wick
Re: "All America Louse"

The author cannot figure how Pearson figured in this double cross between the Kennedy Family and the Roosevelt Family but says he must have been in it somewhere as Jimmy Roosevelt never forgave Drew Pearson for whatever it was he did. Soon Jimmy Roosevelt set up his own undercover and underground organization in the government and went after Pearson. He gives the inside story of how the undercover organization of Jimmy Roosevelt worked and the payoffs offered by Jimmy Roosevelt in the way of fine government jobs given to people for information supplied. When Pearson learned that the "Crown Prince" (Jimmy Roosevelt) was investigating him he was panic stricken. "He decided that, since JR was fighting the Devil with fire, he (Pearson) had better fight his own newly acquired Devil with the same kind of fire." He dug back in his files and produced the name of a man whom he immediately lavishly entertained at the Mayflower Hotel and learned from him that Jimmy Roosevelt had used blackmailing methods in selling big insurance policies to wealthy businessmen who had cheated on their income taxes. Jimmy Roosevelt knew because his undercover staff had pulled these tax returns and conducted private investigations. Pearson's informant not named (P. 57)

He told Pearson that John Hartford, President of the A & P grocery chain, was one of Jimmy's victims. He was taken for a \$5 million insurance policy, just about the largest one in existence at that time. Hartford was also taken for a \$400,000 loan by FDR and his son Elliott and got only two per cent of it and that was through Jesse Jones, whom the Roosevelt's never reimbursed. Pearson leaked word to Jimmy that he was about to lower the boom on him and Jimmy got the message fast. Go-betweens for both Pearson and Roosevelt held a series of conferences in the Willard Hotel and the poker game (for that is what it resembled) ended in an armed truce for each had his gun leveled at the other. (Page 58)

Pearson made a deal with the Anti Defamation League to hire David Katz and Andy Older, both card carrying communists who had been doing undercover work for ADL, provided ADL would share with him the cost of their salary and expense accounts. Pearson nicked ADL for expense money every chance he got, explaining "Jews contribute millions of dollars a year to that outfit; they've got more money than I have." As a result of this, the ADL allowed Pearson free access to their highly thousands of confidential files on many people and things.

Pearson's one-time partner, Robert Allen, was told that ADL was about to break with Pearson and Allen explained, "That will be the day." "They made him, and they can break him. I know, I was there. Period."

M.A. Jones to Mr. Wick
Re: "All America Louse"

CHAPTER XI "PUNCH IN THE NOSE." "Pearson is a scoundrel. In World War I the only powder he ever smelled was in the presence of ladies on the windward side of the parade ground." Senator Millard Tydings of Maryland.

The author states that through the use of body guards and infrequent trips away from the protecting walls of his Georgetown home, Pearson has managed to avoid being punched in the nose more than twice.

Pearson was luckier when he tangled with Senator McCarthy than he was when he tangled with Charles Patrick Clark, Washington lawyer and high priced lobbyist for Franco Spain a year and a half later. Clark didn't stop to see if Pearson would fight back. He uncorked a potential haymaker at the Pearson nose, missed the proboscis and landed on the Pearson jaw.

The day after McCarthy slapped Pearson's face at the Sulgrave Club, McCarthy, on the floor of the Senate, flattered Pearson by saying: "Drew Pearson is a diabolically clever voice of international Communism." The author says actually Pearson is so crude that everybody can see it except the Department of Justice. (Page 61)

The author says after this McCarthy briefly described the "All America Pedicle" as:

1. "An unprincipled liar;"
2. "A fake;"
3. "The owner of a twisted, perverted mentality;"
4. "Fiendishly clever;"
5. "A prostitute of journalism;"
6. "A sugar coated voice of Russian Communism;"
7. "A Moscow-directed character assassin."

"A Pearson associate is David Karr. Congressman Martin Dies, when chairman of the House Committee on un-American Activities, said Karr, employed by the Office of War Information had previously been on the staff of the Communist DAILY WORKER."

The author goes on to relate McCarthy's villification of Pearson on the Senate floor. McCarthy indicated that Pearson might never had signed up as a card-carrying member of the Communist Party, and never paid dues, but that had not affected his value to the Communist Party.

M.A. Jones to Mr. Wick
Re: "All America Louse"

McCarthy said he had been told by a number of ex-communists that Pearson's biggest job under the direction of David Karr, was to lead the character assassins of any man who was a threat to international communism.

Pearson had been lying so consistently about Charles Patrick Clark that when Clark met him in the lobby of the Mayflower Hotel, he hit him twice and a house detective pulled him about, away from Pearson and saved Pearson from a well-deserved beating. Pearson was so scared he rushed right to the District Attorney's office and got an "assistant DA to issue a warrant against Clark charging assault and battery." In Municipal Court Clark pleaded "not guilty" to the charge that he had punched Pearson in the jaw. Clark's lawyer, George McNeil, asked for a continuance of the case for two weeks. Pearson did not show up for the hearing. His lawyer said Pearson was visiting a doctor about a "red-dish area" on one side of his jaw. When Pearson did testify he stated it looked like Clark had been hiding, lying in wait for him. Pearson said Clark was reeling and saying: "Take that for Brewster and Keogh." Clark denied this with these words: "Not so," said Clark. "I hit him in the eye with my left, missed.....and yelled at him.....this is for Forrestal and Brewster and Vaughan and Keogh and myself, you son of a bitch." Clark was found guilty and when he was arraigned in court for sentencing, the judge fined him \$25. Within one week Mr. Clark had received checks in the mail totaling \$400 all with accompanying notes saying: "Hit him again for me." The \$400 was given to religious charities, evenly divided between Catholic, Protestant and Jewish.

The author says Pearson continued his tormenting in Washington of the lawyer and so far overstepped the bounds of decency and truth that in March, 1962, Clark filed a suit for \$1,000,000 against him. "Whereas Clark formerly busted Pearson on the jaw, this time he busted him in the pocket-book. Pearson has been strangely silent about Clark ever since."

"In his sewerage stint, Pearson bragged that he had tried to get the Justice Department to have Clark indicted for 'giving Keogh \$4,500.' This actually was Keogh's part of a fee for a tax case in which he was associated with Clark, but Pearson didn't say it. Instead he smugly bragged that he had caused the FBI 'to quiz both Clark and Keogh.'"

CHAPTER XII "THE BRIGHTER SIDE OF PEARSON." "Pearson is a pathological liar, and the truth is not in him." Cordell Hull, when he was Secretary of State.

M. A. Jones to Mr. Wick
Re: "All America Louse"

The author leads off this chapter by stating that people say there is some good in everybody, but "we haven't found anyone but Drew Pearson to say anything nice about Drew Pearson, and he says plenty." "His own mother-in-law, and many ex-employees and newspaper associates say things about him that would curl the hair of, and sear the hirsute adornment off, an aluminum monkey." The gist of this chapter is that the only thing nice he ever did was when he formed a partnership with Allen and wrote two books titled "Washington Merry-Go-Round" and "More Merry-Go-Round." Unfortunately the success of these two tomes started Pearson on his venal career of character assassination and journalistic polecatry. (Page 67)

The author states that 90 per cent of the ideas set forth in these books was the work of Robert S. Allen who was a good writer and an honest reporter and that actually only 10 per cent would be the part Pearson contributed to the success of the books. The entire chapter is devoted to the various characters attacked in the "Washington Merry-Go-Round" and "More Merry-Go-Round." This includes attacks on former President Herbert Hoover; Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon; Henry Stimson; Vice President Charles Dawes; Senator George Norris of Nebraska; Senator William E. Borah; Senator Burton K. Wheeler; and others of that era. In summing up their data on Herbert Hoover, the author says: "Lastly, and perhaps the most important answer to Herbert Hoover's failure, is the fact that deeply ingrained in his makeup are two unfortunate characteristics---fear and vacillation. These coupled with a petty personal temper, sorely try even his most loyal friends." "There is not a really significant Republic leader in Congress or the country at large who trusts or respects Mr. Hoover." "Had Herbert Hoover never gained the Presidency, he might well have remained a shimmering hero. The illusion that he so skillfully wove would never have been shattered." (Page 69)

On Page 73 Bealle stated that when Pearson lied about and vilified Senator Norris, the Nebraskan pinned an epithet on him that still sticks to this day. "He characterized Pearson as the sewage system of American journalism. Anyone who has ever been in the buildings, or on the grounds, of a municipal sewage pumping station or disposal plant can understand what this means." On Page 74 Bealle states that Pearson's falsehoods against Norris "were so vicious and bitter and pusilannimous" that Norris tagged him with a label so true that it will follow him to his grave. He was referring to the tag on Pearson as the sewage system of American journalism.

M. A. Jones to Mr. Wick
Re: "All America Louse"

CHAPTER 12 1/2 "OLD MEN IN HIS LIFE." "Pearson abuses the freedom of the press. He has long ago wrested away the laurels of Ananias, and placed them proudly on his own brow." Senator Russell of Georgia.

This chapter is devoted to a book titled "Nine Old Men" written by Pearson and Robert S. Allen in 1932. The author refers to it as an attack on elderly citizens who were members of the Supreme Court in 1932. There is nothing of particular consequence in this chapter of interest to this review.

CHAPTER XIV "IT'S TRUE WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT PEARSON." "Pearson is a blackguard who, by insinuations and outright lies tried to destroy public confidence in the Navy's air arm." Admiral William F. Halsey. (Page 83)

This chapter is devoted to unkind things said about Pearson by various men over the years and much of the contents of this chapter is nothing more than a repetition of what has already been said in the book. The author states that the most colorful of all verbal characterizations of Pearson and his poisoned tongue, was delivered on the Senate floor by Senator Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee. This happened after the Pearson column had carried a particularly vicious and mendacious attack on the tempestuous Tennessean who said: "Pearson is an infamous liar, a revolving liar, a pusilannimous liar, a lying ass, a natural born liar, a liar by profession, a liar for a living, a liar in the daytime, a liar in the nighttime; a dishonest, ignorant, corrupt and groveling crook and skunk."

The last page in the book is titled "EPILOGUE." The author states: "No self-respecting newspaper owner or publisher can ever print another Pearson Column after reading this book. His slanderous character and modus operandi, his total disregard for the truth are only minor items compared with his service to Soviet Russia and Domestic Communism."

"We have documented many of his Communist propaganda stints, taken right from his own writings. We have documented other people's 'stints' which give an insight as to why this man is selling his own country down the Volga River when he isn't actually a devotee of the Communist ideology. We have quoted his one-time mother-in-law (in public prints) that he is trying to destroy our country."

M. A. Jones to Mr. Wick
Re: "All America Louse"

"Newspaper publishers who print his garbage are accessories after the fact to Pearson's treason---but only Pearson gets paid for it---not they."

"If this book is the medium thru which Pearson's journalistic offal is stopped from offending newspaper readers, and from injuring innocent people in and out of public life, we will be glad. And, if it delouses our newspaper profession, we will feel (as the poet says) that we haven't lived in vain."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
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Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Wick _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: August 12, 1966

FROM : J. J. Casper

Book

SUBJECT: *for* REVIEWS OF PUBLICATION ENTITLED
"FROM ESCOBEDO TO MIRANDA - THE ANATOMY
OF A SUPREME COURT DECISION" BY
RICHARD J. MEDALIE (339 Pages)
LERNER LAW BOOK CO., INC., 1966
WASHINGTON, D. C.
MISCELLANEOUS

BACKGROUND

Washington Post article (8/7/66) captioned "Georgetown Professor Raps New Rules on Evidence" reported that Samuel Dash, Director, Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure, Georgetown University Law Center had criticized the Supreme Court for setting "almost arbitrary deadlines" and producing "ironic" and "discriminatory" results in its recent decision in Johnson v. New Jersey (6/20/66) holding that the Escobedo Opinion (6/22/64) and the Miranda Opinion (6/13/66) are to be applied only prospectively to trials begun after June 22, 1964, and June 13, 1966, respectively.

The Post article noted that Dash's criticism was found in his Foreword to a new Institute publication compiled by Richard J. Medalie, Deputy Director of the Institute, entitled "From Escobedo to Miranda - The Anatomy of a Supreme Court Decision".

Pursuant to the Director's comment on this Post article "Procure a copy", the publication was obtained and is attached. The following review was prepared by the Training Division.

Enclosure

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ENCLOSURE

57 AUG 23 1966

AUG 19 1966

NOT RECORDED

133 AUG 19 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 77-51630-62

REVIEW OF PUBLICATION

1. General Theme of Book

As the title of this book suggests its general theme is the development of the rules governing the admissibility of a confession of guilt made by a suspect or prisoner laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States in the cases of Escobedo v. Illinois and Miranda v. Arizona.

Briefly, Escobedo holds that a confession elicited by law enforcement officers from a person in custody after the officers fail to advise him of his absolute constitutional right to remain silent and refuse to honor his requests to consult with his retained lawyer is inadmissible against him at his trial because such police action deprives him of his Sixth Amendment right to the assistance of counsel.

Briefly, Miranda holds that a confession is inadmissible if it was obtained by law enforcement officers during in-custody interrogation where they fail to give the prisoner effective "warnings" as to his rights to silence and counsel because such custodial interrogation puts his privilege against self-incrimination, guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment, into jeopardy and its coercive effect must be dispelled by the warnings which are essential procedural safeguards for the proper exercise of his constitutional rights.

This publication attempts to trace the route of decision from Escobedo to Miranda by a review of various documents used during the appeals of five cases decided by the courts of four States and one Federal Court of Appeals involving questions left dangling by the Escobedo opinion. These so-called "Post-Escobedo Cases" are as follows: Vignera v. New York; California v. Stewart; Johnson v. New Jersey; Miranda v. Arizona; and Westover v. United States. With the exception of Johnson v. New Jersey, these cases were decided in the consolidated opinion of the Miranda Decision on June 13, 1966. The Johnson case was decided the following week, on June 20, 1966.

2. Foreword by Samuel Dash

The five-page Foreword by Samuel Dash consists of an explanation of the purpose of this publication and general observations on the Escobedo, Miranda and Johnson holdings. His criticism of the Court is confined to the following observations on the Johnson case in which the Court refused to apply the Miranda requirement on the necessity of the warning in a retroactive way:

"Some threads of this June 20 opinion (i. e. the Johnson opinion) can be found in the briefs and oral arguments of the State of New Jersey and the State of New York as amicus curiae. But the unique and almost arbitrary deadlines the Court announced for the application of its Miranda ruling is a creation of the Court's own making without the aid of anything counsel argued.

"The total effect of Johnson is a discriminatory array of remedies, of very differing degrees of effectiveness, for persons tried or convicted at different points of time. Those tried after Miranda may use the Miranda ruling. Those tried between Escobedo and Miranda may use the Escobedo ruling but not Miranda. Those tried before Escobedo may only use the earlier Supreme Court doctrine on voluntary confessions which requires no warning of rights by police, but treats the absence of a warning as one of the factors in the determination of whether the confession was voluntary made.

"It is ironic that for four people alone the Court applied Miranda retrospectively -- Miranda, himself, Vignera, Westover and Stewart."

In the course of describing the various documents used in the appeals of the Post-Escobedo Cases leading to the Miranda Opinion, Dash also wrote in his Foreword:

"Perhaps the most striking lesson to learn from these materials is the role an amicus brief can play in shaping a majority opinion, even without oral argument. Undoubtedly, the most effective presentation to the Court was the amicus brief of the American Civil Liberties Union. Although the full ACLU brief is not reproduced here, from the excerpts printed, it is clear that it presented a conceptual, legal and structural formulation that is practically identical to the majority opinion -- even as to use of language in various passages of the opinion. Also, it is from this brief and its appendix that the Court apparently draws its lengthy discussion of the contents of leading and popular police interrogation manuals. Both the ACLU brief and the Court explain that resort to the manuals is necessary because of the absence of information on what actually goes on in the privacy of police interrogation rooms. And both the Court and the ACLU brief point out that these manuals, shocking as they may seem, should be understood as presenting the enlightened and fair-minded police point of view."

Finally, Dash notes in his Foreword that"

"The Institute is pursuing a number of research projects aimed at developing empirical data on the functioning of the various steps of the criminal process. Of relevance to the Miranda decision is a study which started June 1, 1966, of the attitudes and responses of indigent defendants to police warnings as to their right to remain silent and the right to have a lawyer appointed and be present with them in the station house. This study is uniquely timed to observe at the outset the unfolding problems of implementing the Supreme Court guidelines."

3. Special Purpose of Publication

The special purpose of this publication is to "illuminate the appellate process" for practicing lawyers, the public and law teachers. The method employed by the Institute to achieve this purpose is through the reprinting in this publication of appeals materials such as the briefs filed by the lawyers for the petitioners, respondents and amici curiae and the transcripts of the oral arguments in the Supreme Court in the Post-Escobedo Cases.

The Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure is described as an institute which was "established as an integral part of the Georgetown University Law Center in October, 1965, for a five-year period, under a million-dollar grant from the Ford Foundation. A principal mission of the Institute will be to engage in systematic studies of the criminal law process from police investigation practices to appellate and other post-conviction procedures!"

This particular publication is described as "Studies of the Criminal Process - No. 1".

4. Contents of Publication

There is nothing new and practically no original scholarly research or writing in the whole publication. Its 339 pages consist almost solely of reprints. For example, among these reprints are the following:

- a) The full opinion of the Court in Escobedo (24 pages).
- b) The full opinion of the Court in Miranda (111 pages).
- c) The full opinion of the Court in Johnson (16 pages).

- d) Briefs of Counsel, edited, in the five Post-Escobedo Cases (30 pages).
- e) Oral arguments of counsel before the Court, also edited, in the Post-Escobedo Cases (109 pages).

The Post-Escobedo Cases shared the following salient features which formed the main basis for their appeal and on which the Court's opinion in Miranda turned:

- a) Incommunicado, in-custody interrogation by law enforcement officers of prisoners in a so-called "police-dominated atmosphere".
- b) Failure of the officers to give effective warnings to the prisoners on their constitutional rights.

The arguments of counsel for the criminal defendants in their briefs and oral remarks before the Court boil down to this:

That the warnings are essential to protect a prisoner's right to silence, based on the 5th Amendment; and to protect his right to counsel, based on the 6th Amendment; and, therefore, these warnings must be effectively given by the officers and knowingly and intelligently waived by the prisoner before any confession obtained may be deemed to be admissible.

The arguments of counsel for the prosecution boil down to this:

That the warnings are not essential; and the failure of law enforcement officers to give them is only one factor to be considered in the "totality of circumstances" surrounding the making of the confession by the prisoner in a judicial determination of whether the confession was made voluntarily and is the product of the prisoner's free will and choice.

In Miranda, of course, the Court held that the giving of the warnings is an absolute prerequisite to the admissibility of a confession obtained from a prisoner by law enforcement officers during in-custody interrogation.

5. Value of Publication

Because of the nature of the publication consisting as it does, of reprints, it is not an impressive legal work, particularly since almost half its contents consists of reprints of the decisions of the Supreme Court which are readily available. Whatever value it does possess lies in the facts that the great mass of raw material contained in the briefs of counsel and the oral arguments before the Court has been organized, arranged, edited and gathered within the covers of one book, thus making edited parts of this data conveniently accessible to the reader who has an academic interest in the historical background of an important Supreme Court opinion.

RECOMMENDATION

None . . . For information.

A handwritten signature, possibly reading "C. H. M.", is written in the center of the page below the recommendation text.

SAC, New York

8/17/66

Director, FBI (62-46355)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan/
M. F. Row
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 -

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book, "Soviet Chess," by D. J. Richards (Oxford University Press, 1965, \$4) for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review)

NOTE: Request made by SA L. Whitson, Soviet Section, who feels the book will be helpful to the Soviet Section. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

AMB:ngp/tj
(10)

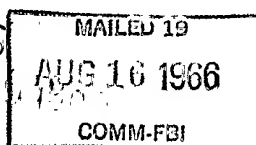
*Book rec'd
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MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SAC, New York

8/16/66

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - N.P.Callahan/M.F.Row
- 1 - W.C.Sullivan
- 1 - B.M.Suttler
- 1 - R.W.Smith
- 1 - R.S.Garner
- 1 -

**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

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b7c

7 You should discreetly obtain one copy of "Trujillo: The Life and Times of a Caribbean Dictator" by Robert D. Cranshaw (Macmillan, New York, \$8.95) for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Latin-American Section, Domestic Intelligence (Route through for review.)

AMB:brr
(10)

Book to be given to S. I. guide

ch **NOTE:**

Book requested for reference purposes by Section Chief W. R. Wannall, Latin-American Section. After perusal, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

REC-4

62-46855-418

19 AUG 17 1966

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SAC, Boston

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

1 Mr. N.P. Callahan/M.F. Row

1 Mr. W. C. Sullivan
8/23/66

1 - Mr. R.W. Smith
1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
1 -

b6
b7C

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"East Asia: The Great Tradition (History of East Asian Civilization, Vol. 1)" by Edwin O. Reischauer and John K. Fairbank. (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, price not known.)

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review).

NOTE:

Book requested by SA Chinese Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section for inclusion in the "Chinese Library." The book is not available in the Bureau Library.

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77 SEP 11 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-3

62-46855-419

19 AUG 23 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Wick

DATE: 8-24-66

M. A. Jones

THE AMERICAN LEGION STORY
BY RAYMOND MOLEY, JR.

BACKGROUND:

This book will be available for public purchase the last day of this week to coincide with the opening of the American Legion's 47th National Convention here in Washington, Friday, 8-26-66. The book is published by Duell, Sloan & Pearce and the author is the son of the famous syndicated columnist Raymond Moley, Sr. It is approximately 450 pages in length, is most attractively bound and has an eye-catching dust cover.

THE FOREWORD:

The foreword of the book was, of course, written by the Director and it is excellent. It is anticipated that this will contribute in large measure to making the book a best seller.

THE BOOK:

Book Reviews

The author, in his preface, pays tribute to many persons who assisted him: "C. D. DeLoach, Chairman of the Public Relations Commission of the American Legion, was a driving force behind the writing of this book. He has offered valuable contributions, enthusiasm and a steadfast friendship."

"The American Legion Story" is what the name implies and is a chronological history of the beginning, growth and the struggles of the American Legion since its inception in 1919.

The book is divided into four parts with subheadings: The Formative Time; The Green Years; The Proving Time; and In Changing Times. The author does an excellent job of taking the reader from the first caucus of the American Legion in March, 1919, in Paris, France, and the May caucus held in St. Louis.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Wick

DGH:jll (5)

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-1-17488-1991

5 SEP 15 1966

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 8 1966

100-1-17488-1991

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
The American Legion Story

It was in these two caucuses that the American Legion was born. The author then follows the organization's history and early development through various vital times of crises. He carefully documents the Legion's accomplishments in the fields of Americanism, rehabilitation and various activities which have made the American Legion the outstanding veterans organization that it is.

REFERENCES TO THE DIRECTOR AND THE FBI:

The author mentions the Director and the FBI on a number of occasions and all references are most favorable. He makes passing reference to the Director on page 107 when he goes into detail concerning the American Legion's role in subversive matters dealing with the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW). On page 259 the author states, "The mutual respect and solid relations of the Legion and the Department of Justice and the FBI were particularly constructive in 1940." He then goes on to discuss the liaison between American Legion officials and SACs during World War II and points out how valuable this cooperative effort proved to be.

Starting on page 355 in his chapter entitled "The Fight Against Subversion," the Director and the FBI are frequently mentioned. The author states, "FBI accomplishments have merited many commendations by the American Legion."

CONCLUSIONS:

This is an excellent book well written and factually correct and it is felt that it will do much to dissipate the mistaken image which a great number of the American public have as far as the American Legion is concerned. It is a book that should be in all high school, college and university libraries.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

J

W. J. R. B. *W. J. R. B.*

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 -

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**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You should obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "An Agent in Place, The Story of Stig Wennerstrom" by Thomas Whiteside.
Viking, 623 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, \$3.95.
2. "Chinese: Their History and Culture" by Kenneth Scott Latourette. Macmillan, 80 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, Third Edition, revised, two volumes in one, \$12.00.

1-Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review)

1-Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review)

1-Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:pjn (12)

NOTE:

REC-77

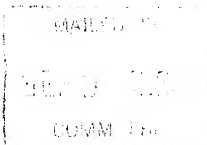
62-46855-420

Book number one requested by SA L.H. Martin, Soviet Section, who feels it will be valuable as a reference for the use of the Bureau. Book number two requested by SA Nationalities Intelligence Section, for inclusion in the "Chinese Library" as a reference. Neither of these books is available in the Bureau library. Book number one will be filed in the Bureau library.

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19 SEP 13 1966

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SAC, WFO

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
9/15/66

1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - R. S. Garner
1 -

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You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division:

"Twentieth-Century China" by O. Edmund Clubb.
(Columbia Publishing Co., 1425 N. Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C., \$7.95, 1963.)

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, DID (Route through for review)

AMB:vms
(11)

NOTE: Book, not available in Bureau Library, requested by SA J. F. Wacks, Chinese Special Cases Unit, NIS, as a reference for inclusion in the "Chinese Library."

REC-62

EX-104

4 SEP 15 1966

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61 SEP 20 1966

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Research-Satellite Section
Domestic Intelligence Division

DATE: 9/19/66

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 9/9/66.

Submitted is one copy of "An Agent in Place, The Story of Stig Wennerstrom" by Thomas Whiteside.

It is noted that "Chinese: Their History and Culture" by Kenneth Scott Latourette, Third Edition, revised, two volumes in one, has been ordered and will be submitted to Bureau when available.

2 - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM)
1 - New York (41)

WHB:IM
(3)

REC-59

NOT RECORDED

SEP 20 1966

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

SEP 28 1966

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1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Suttler

SAC, New York:

September 27, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. Garner
1 -

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PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

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You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

China: The Other Communism by K. S. Karol. Translated from the French by Tom Easton. (Publication scheduled for October, 1966, Hill & Wang, New York, \$6.95)

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review)

1 - M. F. Row

NOTE: Book requested by SA Chinese Special Cases Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section. This book gives a new slant on principles of Marxism-Leninism as interpreted by MAO Tse-tung and will be a valuable addition as reference material to "Chinese Library." The book will be carded by the Bureau Library. 91

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COMM-FBI

REC-3

SEP 28 1966

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 9/23/66

FROM : D. C. Morrell *DCM/jm*

SUBJECT: MONTGOMERY F. CAMERON
AUTHOR OF "THE UGLY WOMAN"
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

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On September 20th the Director received a copy of a book by Montgomery F. Cameron entitled "The Ugly Woman." This book was inscribed, "To: J. Edgar Hoover--, The most respected man in America--. Montgomery Fly Cameron 9/15/66." This book is autobiographical, although the names of the characters have been changed and it deals with a civil litigation in which Mr. Cameron was involved. In a prior interview with the FBI, Mr. Cameron stated he had dated [redacted] and that she received the impression he was going to marry her. When she learned he was not going to marry her, according to Cameron, she began to make trouble for him and they became opponents in a civil litigation involving one and one-half million dollars. It is believed [redacted] accused Cameron of stealing expensive jewelry which Cameron states she gave to him. Cameron was also involved in a criminal prosecution in connection with an alleged false claim to an insurance firm over the loss of a pair of emerald cuff links valued at \$3,400 which had been given him by [redacted]. Both Cameron and [redacted] are socially prominent in the San Antonio area. This book deals with this court proceeding, although it is written as fiction.

Bureau files reflect Cameron contacted the San Antonio Office in 1965 stating that his telephone lines were tapped. Telephone company advised that a check of all telephone lines to him disclosed no evidence of wire tapping and advised this was about the fourth or fifth time that they had conducted such a search. In 1964 the Bureau received a report from the San Antonio Office regarding theft of \$27,500 worth of jewelry from the residence of Montgomery F. Cameron. It was not possible to index this jewelry in the National Stolen Property File inasmuch as the descriptions were not complete.

ENCLOSURE

- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach

SAW:jdm (4) 362
59 OCT 4 1966

NOT RECORDED
170 SEP 29 1966

12 SEP 28 1966

CONTINUED OVER

Book detailed in letter 9/27/66 1966 ORIGINAL FILED IN 27-40551

Morrell to Wick memo
Re: MONTGOMERY F. CAMERON

OBSERVATION:

Since this book relates to a civil litigation between two prominent persons, it is believed no acknowledgment should be furnished inasmuch as to do so might construe sympathy with Cameron.

RECOMMENDATION:

That no acknowledgment be furnished Cameron.

gpc *Wick* ✓
D *OK*
X

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, Chicago

September 27, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 -

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PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following publication and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

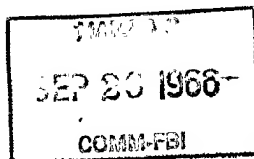
The China Danger by Richard L. Walker. (American
Car Association, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago,
Illinois 60637, \$1, available now.)

- 1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review.)
- 1 - M. F. Row

NOTE: Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan suggested the publication be obtained for use of Nationalities Intelligence Section for reference purposes. The publication will be retained permanently in the "Chinese Library" after carding by the Bureau Library. Not available in the Bureau Library.

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*Book rec'd.
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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SAC, New York:

Director, FBI (62-40355)

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

September 29, 1966

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 -

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AB
PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Book
The Wretched of the Earth by Frantz Fanon. Published by Grove Press, New York, New York, 1965, \$5. *NO RECORD*

- 1 - Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review.)
- 1 - M. F. Row

NOTE: Book, requested for reference purposes by SA
 Internal Security Section, will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

AMB:cst *cst*
(11)

*B. M. Suttler
10-10-66
AT-10*

REC-13

62-46855-425

19 SEP 30 1966

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COMM-FBI

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62 OCT 6 1966 *AB*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith

DATE: 9/30/66

FROM : R. W. Smith

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 -
1 - Administrative
Policy Folder

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

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SYNOPSIS:

The Book Review Control Desk, established January, 1959, functions as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government, evaluates requests for books to be purchased, maintains records of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review. Cost of operation of Desk absorbed by existing Publications Desk. Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file 62-46855. The purchase of books is brought to the attention of the Administrative Division. During period 9/30/65 through 9/30/66, a total of 84 books was received at Seat of Government. Twenty-six books were reviewed, 58 were obtained for reference purposes. Of 14 book reviews completed by the Domestic Intelligence Division, four were done by the Research-Satellite Section. Instructions regarding Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors. The Book Review Control Desk performs valuable service because it eliminates duplication both in purchase and review of books, enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference, and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to appearance of new books pertinent to the work and operations of the Bureau. A status report is submitted annually.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

None; for your information.

DETAILS:

The Book Review Control Desk was established in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government.

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RESEARCH-SATELLITE

5 OCT 11 1966

EX-113
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62-46855-426

9 OCT. 3 1966

Memo R. W. Smith to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
62-46855

SCOPE:

The Book Review Control Desk: 1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed, 2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and 3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

COST OF OPERATION:

Creation of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to the Bureau, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

CONTROL:

Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file (62-46855), which is checked monthly to ascertain whether existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing reviews. A card index system is maintained regarding each review showing title, author, official who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. The index cards are maintained for an indefinite period, for they are of continuing practical value and demand only a minimum of upkeep.

The purchase of books for review or for reference purposes is brought to the attention of the Administrative Division.

REVIEWS CONDUCTED:

During the period 9/30/65 through 9/30/66, a total of 84 books was received by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Twenty-six books were reviewed and 58 were obtained for reference purposes (26 of these were obtained for inclusion in the "Chinese Library," Nationalities Intelligence Section). Research-Satellite Section completed four of the 14 book reviews completed by the Domestic Intelligence Division during referenced period. Ten of the books requested have not been received.

Memo R. W. Smith to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
62-46855

INSTRUCTIONS:

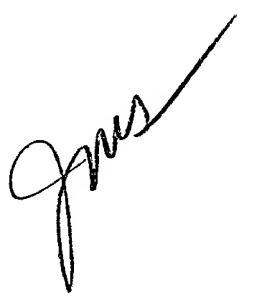
Instructions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors.

OVER-ALL VALUE:

The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it 1)eliminates duplication both in the purchase of books for review and in the writing of reviews, 2)insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, 3)enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference, 4)and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to the appearance of new books pertinent to the work and operations of the Bureau.

FUTURE ACTION:

The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be evaluated by the Research-Satellite Section for any streamlining measures to improve its operation. A status report will be submitted annually.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, likely reading "Jms", is located in the bottom right corner of the page.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: September 7, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan

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SUBJECT: "RUSH TO JUDGMENT"
THE CRITIQUE OF THE
WARREN COMMISSION
WRITTEN BY MARK LANE

BOOK REVIEWS

SYNOPSIS

AUTHOR - MARK LANE:

Mark Lane is an attorney who has received considerable publicity for his criticism of the Warren Commission and its report. He has a long history of affiliation with Communist Party Front groups and records of the Office of the District Attorney, Queens County, New York, disclose Lane is a sexual degenerate. Lane formerly represented Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald. Lane's book, "Rush to Judgment," has been released and Lane claims his book is a critique of the Warren Commission's inquiry into the murders of President John F. Kennedy, Officer J. D. Tippit, and Lee Harvey Oswald.

REVIEW OF BOOK:

Lane's book has been reviewed and the first reaction received is, in fact, it is a defense brief. It has been found to be a disturbing and cleverly contrived piece of literature designed to discredit the President's Commission. It comprises 478 pages, including appendices and is divided into four parts.

The introduction is written by Hugh Trevor-Roper who contended the Commission's power was limited, which was understandable, however, it was particularly serious because by the time the Commission effectively took over from the FBI, the FBI had already reached its conclusions that Oswald shot the President and that Oswald was not connected with any conspiracy.

He indicated criticism should take place before judgment and that if the Warren Commission had allowed Mark Lane to contest their evidence before judgment, there would have been no need of his book. He stated that he believed, along with Mark Lane, that their examination was defective and their

KMR:pah

54 OCT 1 1966

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3 SEP 22 1966

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Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: "RUSH TO JUDGMENT"

arguments unsound: defective because they overlooked inconvenient evidence; unsound because they applied different standards to the evidence which they accepted. Trevor-Roper said the report of the Warren Commission is an "advocate's summing-up," however, before judgment can be given, the advocate of the other side must also be heard. According to Trevor-Roper, this advocate is Mark Lane and refers to Mark Lane's book as a brief.

Lane's approach has been an attempt to discredit witnesses, results of the examination of evidence, that the Commission bypassed relevant testimony, and was insensitive to destruction of hard evidence. He has attempted cleverly to lead the reader to believe the shots which killed the President came from a location other than the Texas school book depository and that there were more than three shots involved. His sly approach in trying to reach his objective can easily lead the reader to believe there is very little credible evidence to show Lee Harvey Oswald killed President Kennedy. He has attempted to show the possibility existed there was an association between Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack L. Ruby, which we have clearly established there was not.

Throughout the book, Lane is attempting to establish the idea others were involved in the planning of the assassination. For example, Lane said, "A substantial body of evidence, some of it well corroborated, suggests that Lee Harvey Oswald was involved with others in planning the assassination-or others deliberately planned to draw attention to Oswald as the prospective assassin prior to November 22."

In some instances, Lane has alleged the FBI was confused in its investigation and by implication, although not directly, questions the accuracy of our reports which he refers to continually throughout the book as hearsay. In each instance, Lane's allegations are completely false.

ACKNOWLEDGED ASSOCIATES:

It is significant to note Lane has acknowledged in his book several individuals who encouraged and assisted him; namely, Bertrand Russell of England, who in the past has been a severe critic of the Bureau and has been an advocate of pacificism, world socialism, free love and believes that the consummation of human desires during life is the only happiness worth seeking. Also, Professor Arnold Toynbee of England, who

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Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: "RUSH TO JUDGMENT"

was associated with the Institute of Pacific Relations, (IPR). According to a report on the IPR issued by the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security in July, 1952, it stated among other things the IPR was considered by the American Communist Party and by Soviet officials as an instrument of communist policy, propaganda and military intelligence which disseminated information originating from Soviet and communist sources. Also, Professor Hugh Trevor-Roper who wrote the introduction to Mark Lane's book was another individual recognized. Although Trevor-Roper has never been investigated, public source material published in England revealed he was a severe critic of the findings of the President's Commission. He was taken to task by close associates for his reasoning which was "marred by bias and blotted with inaccuracies."

Lane also acknowledged "amateur investigators" among whom was Mrs. Shirley Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma. During the course of investigation, we had numerous communications from her which were furnished to the Warren Commission regarding her alleged findings. She was the subject of an SAC Letter to all field offices indicating she was endeavoring to embarrass the FBI.

CONCLUSION:

Lane, with his deception, has created a masterpiece of doubt and criticism of the Warren Commission which will cause controversy concerning the assassination of President Kennedy for years to come. To those who will take time to closely analyze Lane's book, it will, after a period of time, become clear that he has been biased, and in many instances, dishonest. However, with all his allegations, his greatest failure is that he has not proven that an individual other than Lee Harvey Oswald was responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy or that a conspiracy was involved.

ACTION:

For information.

[Handwritten initials: P, R, JRM, AD, JRM, S]

Legat, Ottawa

October 12, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - R. S. Garner
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**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book, as soon as possible, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

The Third China by C. P. FitzGerald. University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, 1965, \$2.75.

- 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review.)
- 1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review.)
- 1 - M. F. Row

AMB:mam
(12)

*Rec'd
11-3-66
FBI*

NOTE: SA Nationalities Intelligence Section, requests purchase of book for the "Chinese Library" because of its background and information about overseas Chinese, the great majority of Chinese investigated by the Bureau. The book will be carded by the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

REC-42

62-46855-427

10 OCT 12 1966

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30 OCT 1966
MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SAC, New York

October 12, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - R. S. Garner
1 -

**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

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You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Book Reporter in Red China by Charles Taylor. Random House, New York, New York, \$4.95, scheduled for publication November, 1966.

- 1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review.) *RP/9D*
1 - M. F. Row

AMB:mam
(11)

NOTE: Book, requested by SA Nationalities Intelligence Section (NIS), is necessary for research and guidance in Chinese matters. This book is written by Charles Taylor, of the Toronto "Globe and Mail" newspaper, who recently returned from three years as an exchange reporter in communist China. The book, to be carded by the Bureau Library where it is not now available, will be retained in the "Chinese Library," NIS.

REC 54

62-46855-428

19 OCT 12 1966

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77 OCT 20 1966

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 10/6/66

FROM : *Mr. J. E. J.* SAC, CHICAGO (100-20838)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ATTN: RESEARCH - SATELLITE
SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE
DIVISION

Rebulet to Chicago 9/27/66.

Books
Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of "The China Danger" by RICHARD L. WALKER (American Bar Association Standing Committee on Education Against Communism) which was discreetly obtained from the American Bar Center, 1155 West 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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② - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - Chicago

ENCLOSURE

*Book changed permanently
to NIS, Div. 2.
AMB.*

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RESEARCH-SATELLITE

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: October 5, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: THE OSWALD AFFAIR
BY LEO SAUVAGE

Book Reviews

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Thompson
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

SYNOPSIS

This book which is advertised as "an examination of the contradictions and omissions of the Warren Report," is an expansion of an article by the same French author in the March, 1964, publication of the American Jewish Committee. The book was originally published in France in July, 1965. Bureau files reveal Leo Sauvage previously appeared on a list of individuals employed by the French Communist Party. He has been employed by the New York Bureau of a French Socialist Newspaper and was a member of a small group close to Louis Dolivet, who was refused re-entry to the United States due to his suspected Communist and Comintern background.

In his book, Sauvage arrives at the conclusion that he finds "nothing to show that Oswald was the assassin of President Kennedy." In arriving at this conclusion, the following are typical examples of his distorted reasoning: (1) Chicken bones found near the window from which the death shot was fired could have been left by an accomplice. (The Commission report identifies the individual who left the chicken bones there as a building employee); (2) He questions the possibility that the rifle allegedly used by Oswald was capable of being fired with accuracy at a moving target in five or six seconds. (Actual tests in FBI Laboratory proved this to be possible); (3) He claims a number of essential witnesses were never interviewed in connection with the murder of Officer Tippit. (The Commission heard more than 13 witnesses concerning the Tippit murder, including

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Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
Re: THE OSWALD AFFAIR

two eyewitnesses who heard the shot and saw the shooting and seven eyewitnesses who saw the flight of the gunman with revolver in hand and positively identified Oswald as the man they saw fire the shot or flee from the scene. It was established that the revolver in Oswald's possession had been purchased by him using the name of A. J. Hidell. Four expended cartridge cases found near the site of the Tippit killing were identified as having been fired in Oswald's revolver); (4) The fact that Oswald did not order any ammunition at the time he ordered the rifle proved that the idea had not come to him that he might really use it one day.

The author claims it was not established that Oswald owned a "lethal weapon" since "an unloaded weapon is not a lethal weapon." (Examination in FBI Laboratory firmly established Oswald's rifle as the murder weapon.)

The author referred to the "curious absence of fingerprints on the rifle" while apparently placing little credence in the palm print of Oswald found on the rifle and which is equally conclusive with fingerprints as a positive means of identification.

Sauvage is critical of the Dallas Police and the "incoherent, uncorroborating, or self-contradictory affirmations of District Attorney Wade in his press conference of November 24, 1963." He alleges that details of the FBI report were "leaked" to the newspapers before the report was sent to the Commission and states "as anyone in a city room knew, the leak had come directly from the FBI."

The author finally concludes that the assassination was the result of a plot by racial extremists, that Oswald was used as a scapegoat and that Jack Ruby was used as the executioner to get rid of the accused assassin.

OBSERVATIONS:

The Commission was created for the purpose of developing full facts concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. Approximately 25,000 interviews and re-interviews were conducted by the FBI alone and the results were furnished to the Commission. In addition, numerous

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
Re: THE OSWALD AFFAIR

interviews were conducted by other agencies and the Commission Staff. The case against Lee Harvey Oswald, however, will, in all probability, continue to be the subject of distorted speculation by journalistic charlatans such as communist inspired Leo Sauvage who seek to profiteer on the assassination of President Kennedy and to embarrass the United States Government. While the proof against Oswald is certainly clear and convincing, to any reasonably prudent opened-minded individual, the fact that no one saw Oswald pull the trigger and he died without making a confession are sufficient basis for a book of distortion such as "The Oswald Affair" by an unprincipled author such as Leo Sauvage. The book should be immediately recognized by any honest and discerning reader for what it is.

ACTION:

This is submitted for information.

R *P* *JRM* *✓* *725* *AS* *GR*

DETAILS
CONTINUED - OVER

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: THE OSWALD AFFAIR

DETAILS:

The Book

"The Oswald Affair" is an expansion of a speculative article by Leo Sauvage, printed under the same caption in the March, 1964, issue of "Commentary," a publication of the American Jewish Committee. In a memorandum concerning this article prepared from A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont on 4/27/64, (attached) it was pointed out that this was similar to other articles being written by foreign authors having background of communist sympathies. Since it was not felt that we had the responsibility of furnishing The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy (hereafter referred to as The Commission) with every piece of inaccurate, speculative, commentary on the assassination, a copy of the article was not furnished to The Commission.

The book ("The Oswald Affair") was originally published in France and came to our attention in July, 1965, when a copy of the book was furnished to the Bureau by the Legat, Paris. In the International Edition of the "New York Times" on 6/23/65, it was pointed out that Sauvage, the author, had advanced an unsubstantiated hypothesis that the murders of President Kennedy and his suspected assassin, may have been the result of two separate plots. The Times article stated the book presented no new evidence. It was recommended and approved that this 442-page book not be translated since there was no reason to believe it contained any new material (See memo, A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated 7/14/65, attached). The current book in English was published in 1966 by the World Publishing Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Author

Leo Sauvage, according to information in Bureau files, was born in Nancy, France 2/23/13, and has been employed as a correspondent and chief of the New York Bureau of "Le Populaire," a French Socialist newspaper. In 1951, information was developed that Sauvage was a member of a small group close to Louis Dolivet, who was refused re-entry to the United States due to Dolivet's suspected communist and Comintern background (100-23792-148). On 9/27/56, a confidential source abroad advised the name of Leo Sauvage appeared on a list of individuals employed by the French Communist Party (64-200-231-1559). The March, 1964, issue of the "Commentary" described Sauvage as an author and New York correspondent for "Le Figaro" for nearly fifteen years.

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: THE OSWALD AFFAIR

The Review

Even though the author reaches page 285 before openly stating his conclusion that "no matter how I turned the case around to see it from every angle, I find nothing to show that Oswald was the assassin of President Kennedy," one does not have to read this far to know that this is the theme of his book. On page 236, Sauvage states "Personally, I don't see why it should be necessary for a reporter to limit himself to reproducing dispassionately, everything said or done as if nothing affected him leaving all comment to the editorial writers." Throughout the book, the author furnished his personal "comment" in a very generous way.

In the first chapter, the author engages in much speculation as to whether Oswald had sufficient time to reach the lunchroom on the second floor of the Depository Building following the assassination and before he was seen by Officer Baker of the Dallas Police Department and Mr. Roy Truly, the building manager. The author concludes, it is a fundamental principal of the American law that any uncertainty should be interpreted to the advantage of the accused and the only conclusion of the Warren Commission is that "Oswald could have fired the shots and still have been present in the second floor lunchroom when seen by Baker and Truly."

Chapter two entitled "The Chicken Bones Mystery" is devoted to lengthy speculation concerning some partly eaten chicken and some chicken bones found on the sixth floor of the Depository Building which created an inference that an accomplice of the assassin of President Kennedy had left them there. (Page 644 of The Commission Report comments concerning this speculation and sets forth the findings of The Commission that the chicken lunch had been eaten on November 22, 1963, by Johnnie Ray Williams, an employee of the Texas School Book Depository, who after eating his lunch, went to the fifth floor where he was when the shots were fired.)

In Chapter three, the author engages in more speculation as to whether the rifle allegedly used by Oswald was capable of being fired with accuracy at a moving target in five or six seconds. (The Commission's Report in pages 194, 195 sets forth results of actual tests made by experts which proved a skilled person could fire three accurately aimed shots with this weapon in five seconds.)

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: THE OSWALD AFFAIR

In Chapter four, the author questions the findings of the FBI Laboratory that one bullet and two fragments were identifiable by markings as having been fired from Oswald's rifle. To support this questioning, Sauvage, on page 66, writes that he has "no intention of questioning the technical competence of Frazier" (referring to SA [redacted] of the FBI Laboratory) but he concludes "I do have the right to remind them, however, that none of the police manuals I have checked seems inclined to admit the possibility of positive identification in conditions comparable to those indicated above." Beginning on page 91 in discussing the murder of Officer Tippit, Sauvage referred to an inquiry conducted in Dallas by George and Patricia Nash, described as "two young research assistants" at Columbia University, Bureau of Applied Social Research and contended that they named a number of essential witnesses who were never questioned or contacted by The Commission. Sauvage stated that the "most amazing negligence" as revealed by the Nashes was the absence of any effort on the part of the FBI or The Commission to question Clayton Butler, the ambulance driver, and Eddie Kinsley, his assistant, who arrived on the scene of the Tippit murder minutes after it had happened. Since they took him away before the police arrived, they could have provided such indispensable details as the exact position of the body, according to Sauvage. It is further alleged the FBI and The Commission similarly neglected to question Frank Wright, who lived in a ground-floor apartment on Tenth Street.

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While the FBI had no jurisdiction in the murder of Officer Tippit, (this was investigated by the Dallas Police Department) we have previously considered the findings of the Nashes and there was no reason to believe that the remote possible witnesses suggested by them could furnish any information of value which had not been established through other sources. More than 13 witnesses testified before The Commission concerning the Tippit murder. On page 174 of The Commission's report it is reported that witnesses who testified included two eyewitnesses who heard the shots and saw the shooting and seven eyewitnesses who saw the flight of the gunman with revolver in hand and positively identified Oswald as the man they saw fire the shots or flee from the scene. It was further established that the revolver in Oswald's possession had been purchased by him using the alias of A. J. Hidell.

The book is most critical of The Commission for its failure to allow Mark Lane to represent Oswald before The Commission claiming that this deprived him of the right to cross-examine Oswald's accusers.

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
Re: THE OSWALD AFFAIR

The author's reasoning, perhaps reaches its lowest point of obfuscation when writing about the rifle used by Oswald in the assassination of President Kennedy. Sauvage admits it was proved that Oswald owned a rifle but claims that since he did not order any ammunition at the time he ordered the rifle, the idea had not come to him that he might really use it one day. The author goes on to say that the investigators did not even prove that Oswald owned the "lethal weapon" since "an unloaded rifle is not a lethal weapon." (It is noted that the examination in the FBI Laboratory determined that the three empty cartridge cases found near the window from which the shots were fired had been fired in the rifle owned by Oswald. It was also determined that a bullet found on the stretcher and two fragments found in the automobile in which President Kennedy was riding had been fired from the rifle owned by Oswald. This information is reported on page 18 of the FBI report.)

The author referred to the "curious absence of fingerprints on the rifle." He apparently placed little credence in the fact that the Commission's Report contains testimony by an FBI expert who identified the latent print lifted from a portion of the rifle as the right palm print of Oswald (page 123 of the Commission's Report). It is, of course, well established that a palm print is just as conclusive as a fingerprint as a means of positive identification.

Sauvage is critical of the Dallas Police and the "incoherent, uncorroborated, or self-contradictory affirmations of District Attorney Wade in his press conference of November 24, 1963." The author further alleges that details of the FBI Report were "leaked" to the newspapers before the report was sent to The Commission and states "as anyone in a city room knew, the leak had come directly from the FBI."

After concluding that Oswald was not the assassin of President Kennedy, Sauvage makes a prefatory analysis of various theories and finally settles on the conclusion "of all the possible objectives in the assassination, I find only one that the organizer of the plot could reasonably have expected to achieve: the defense of white supremacy in the South." The author contends that these "racial extremists," tried to divert suspicion using Oswald as a scapegoat and this was followed by another plot to get rid of the accused assassin using Jack Ruby as the executioner.

In a final chapter to Sauvage's American edition of his book under the title "American Postscript" he makes reference to a "special introduction" by Harrison E. Salisbury

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: THE OSWALD AFFAIR

to a paperback edition of The Commission's Report in which Salisbury referred to Sauvage and others as "mythmakers" who did not consider The Warren Report a "hard rock basis of fact." Sauvage added that if Salisbury has a chance to correct his "special introduction" to The Warren Report someday, he hopes Salisbury will not forget to include among his list of "mythmakers" the man "who, according to the Warren Commission must be the greatest mythmaker of all: J. Edgar Hoover." Earlier in the chapter Sauvage had made reference to his allegation that the FBI leaked its report to the newspapers before it was given to The Warren Commission and he presumed the Warren Commission for this reason had been displeased with the FBI.

JRM *R* *709*

REC 26

October 6, 1966

"RUSH TO JUDGMENT"

by Mark Lane

Book Reviews

Mark Lane, an attorney, is the author of a book entitled, "Rush to Judgment." He claims it is "A Critique of the Warren Commission's Inquiry into the Murder of President John F. Kennedy, Officer J. D. Tippit, and Lee Harvey Oswald." It is considered to be a cleverly contrived piece of literature designed to discredit the President's Commission and its findings.

The American public should not be led into a state of belief by what Lane has written, as with all his criticisms and suppositions he has not established that any individual other than Lee Harvey Oswald was responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy or that a conspiracy was involved to kill our late President. The President's Commission in its report, supported by the 26 volumes of testimony and exhibits, clearly defines the investigation conducted which led to its final conclusion.

Lane, in his book, has set forth numerous irresponsible and speculative claims. In essence, his book is the result of the approach he has been assuming since the early days of the Warren Commission's inquiries and prior to the published findings of the Commission, when he appeared publicly on numerous occasions both in the United States and abroad.

(100-409763-Vols. 2 and 3)

Lane states in his book, "If the Commission covered itself with shame, it also reflected shame on the Federal Government. The readiness with which its findings were accepted I believe to have been symptomatic of disease." Considering the extensiveness of the Commission's inquiry, Lane's rationale for the use of "readiness" is in itself cancerous.

(page 398)

Lane traveled extensively while conducting his personal investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. A Reuter's

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NOTE: See cover memo Rosen to DeLoach, captioned

1 - 100-409763

"THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION (BIASED BOOKS)"

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MAIL ROOM

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SENT PER NOTATION
ON MEMORANDUM

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Mohr
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Conrad
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"Rush to Judgment"

press dispatch dated April 5, 1964, at Budapest, reported that Mark Lane, an attorney from New York, appeared before the Congress of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers in Budapest, at which time he asked for the creation of an international commission to be entrusted with the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. At this meeting he made various statements that the official theory of the assassination of the President was false. It is noted the International Association of Democratic Lawyers has been cited as an international communist-front organization in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. (100-409763-43)

The May 27, 1953, issue of the "Daily Worker" stated that the National Lawyers' Guild held an election of officers on May 26, 1953, and that Mark Lane was elected an ex officio member of the Board of Directors of the National Lawyers' Guild. The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast communist newspaper which is no longer published. The House Committee on Un-American Activities report number 3123, dated September 21, 1950, cited the National Lawyers' Guild as a communist-front, which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations," (100-409763-19)

The December 18, 1961, edition of "The Militant" reported that on December 6, 1961, Lane spoke at a rally sponsored by the New York Council to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and said his first official action during the coming session of the New York State Legislature would be to persuade Congress to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It is noted Lane was elected to the New York State Assembly in 1960, and in May, 1962, was defeated in an attempt to secure the nomination as candidate for the United States Congress from the 19th Congressional District of New York. (100-409763-19)

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party, which party was cited as a "subversive and communist organization which seeks to alter the form of government of the United States" ("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised December 1, 1961).

"Rush to Judgment"

The introduction to Lane's book was written by Hugh Trevor-Roper, a historian at Oxford University in England. He contended the whole Warren Commission Report was a series of conclusions based on carefully selected evidence and that the full body of evidence does not point necessarily to the Commission's conclusions. He stated criticism should take place before judgment and that, "If the Warren Commission had allowed Mark Lane to contest their evidence before judgment, there would have been no need of his book." Newspaper articles published in England revealed Hugh Trevor-Roper was a severe critic of the findings of the President's Commission and he was taken to task by close associates for his reasoning which was "marred by bias and blotted with inaccuracies." (62-109060-3948; 62-109090 A-1/4/65)

Lane sets forth in his book many statements and hypotheses which, under close scrutiny, are found to be inaccurate or willful distortions. For example, Lane states on Page 307, "The case against Lee Harvey Oswald was comprised essentially of evidence from two sources: Dallas police officers and Marina Oswald." The basis for such a statement is incomprehensible when reviewing the Commission's Report, the 26 volumes of hearings and exhibits, the preponderance of physical evidence, as well as interviews with hundreds of individuals, all of which contributed to the Commission's final conclusion.

In addition, one should closely examine the following statement made by Lane on Page 141 of his book: "The rules of evidence ordinarily require an intact chain of events before a physical exhibit -- such as a murder weapon -- may be associated with the defendant. The Commission failed to present evidence of such a chain linking Oswald to the Mannlicher-Carcano. The evidence presented actually raised doubts that he could have possibly come by the weapon in the fashion described by the Commission."

This is a completely irresponsible statement since the Commission's Report, beginning on Page 118, traces the rifle from Klein's Sporting Goods Company, Chicago, Illinois, to Oswald, that the printing on the face of the money order coupon ordering the gun was that of Oswald, that the post office box to which the rifle was shipped was rented by Oswald, and finally that Oswald's palm print was located on the rifle barrel. This was established through the testimony of expert witnesses.

"Rush to Judgment"

Lane again clouds the issue by contending on Page 65, that if the FBI report of December 9, 1963, was accurate, the Commission's explanation of the throat wound in President Kennedy was inaccurate, as is the Commission's finding that a bullet entered the back of the President's neck. This report revealed "Medical examination of the President's body revealed that one of the bullets had entered just below his shoulder to the right of the spinal column at an angle of 45 to 60 degrees downward, that there was no point of exit, and that the bullet was not in the body."

This statement was accurately reported. The report reflects that the information was orally furnished to Special Agents of the FBI who attended the autopsy performed on the President at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland. Following the autopsy of the President the FBI received the President's clothing and an examination by the FBI Laboratory determined that a slit having the characteristics of an exit hole for a projectile was located in the front of the shirt worn by the President. This information was contained in a supplemental report prepared by the FBI, dated January 13, 1964.

Commander James J. Humes, one of the physicians who performed the autopsy on President Kennedy, subsequent to the conclusion of the autopsy examination, concluded a bullet had passed through the President. He believed that a tracheotomy had been performed on the President at Dallas, Texas, which might have obliterated the exit wound. On the following morning, November 23, 1963, he telephonically contacted Dr. Malcolm O. Perry at Dallas, who verified there was a missile wound in the front of the President's neck and this wound had been used as the point to make the incision for the tracheotomy. (Page 89 of the Commission Report)

During the early stages of the autopsy the surgeons were unable to find a path into any large muscle in the back of the neck. When the surgeons learned that a whole bullet had been found on a stretcher at the Parkland Hospital, this led to the speculation that the bullet might have penetrated a short distance into the neck and dropped out onto the stretcher as the result of external heart massage. Further exploration during the autopsy disproved that theory. The surgeons determined that the bullet had passed between two large strap muscles and bruised them without leaving any channel since the bullet merely passed between them. (Page 88 of the Commission Report)

"Rush to Judgment"

Howard L. Brennan was an eyewitness to the assassination who subsequently identified Lee Harvey Oswald. Lane has gone into great detail in order to discredit Brennan. The President's Commission set forth the testimony of Brennan, which appears on Pages 64 and 65 of the President's Commission Report. In addition, his verbatim testimony appears in Volume III, "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," Pages 161, and 184 through 186.

In this connection, Lane in attempting to support his theory of a conspiracy refers to the testimony of 18-year-old Arnold Rowland. Lane, on Page 397 of his book, states, "Rowland's testimony should have been accepted and Brennan's rejected." Rowland claimed he observed a man with a rifle on the southwest corner, sixth floor, of the Texas School Depository Building and had also seen an elderly man "hanging out that window" on the southeast corner of the sixth floor. In commenting on Rowland's credibility, the Commission Report, on Page 251, states "The investigation showed that numerous statements by Rowland concerning matters about which he would not normally be expected to be mistaken -- such as subjects he studied in school, grades he received, whether or not he had graduated from high school, and whether or not he had been admitted to college -- were false."

Lane devotes an entire chapter (Page 114) to the initial identification of the murder weapon as being a German Mauser rather than an Italian carbine. He alludes to statements made to the press by Dallas authorities initially identifying the gun incorrectly and by inference he attempts to substantiate his theory of a conspiracy and that the Commission should have explored this discrepancy more thoroughly.

"Rush to Judgment"

Actually, the Commission conducted extensive inquiries into this phase of the investigation. Deputy Constable Seymour Weitzman, one of the first officers to observe the weapon, testified on April 1, 1964, in Dallas, Texas. His testimony is revealed in Volume VII, Pages 103 through 109 of the "Hearings Before the President's Commission." Deputy Weitzman was questioned by Mr. Joseph A. Ball, Assistant Counsel of the President's Commission. On Page 108, Mr. Ball asked Deputy Weitzman, "In the statement that you made to the Dallas Police Department that afternoon, you referred to the rifle as a 7.65 Mauser bolt action?" Deputy Weitzman replied, "In a glance, that's what it looked like." Mr. Ball then asked, "That's what it looked like - did you say that or someone else say that?" To which Mr. Weitzman replied, "No; I said that. I thought it was one." (a Mauser)

The Italian carbine was conclusively established as the murder weapon by experts who examined the bullet found on the stretcher at Parkland Hospital and that the three cartridge cases found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Depository Building were fired from the rifle. (Pages 18, 19, 34 and 35 of the Commission Report)

Lane on Page 44 states there is some evidence to "suggest" that one or more shots may have been fired from the Book Depository as the Warren Commission maintained, but "it is considerably less compelling than the evidence suggesting that shots came from behind the fence." He was referring to the fence located on a grassy knoll near the triple overpass. Lane continued by saying, "To contend, however, that shots came from the knoll is not to say that no shots were fired from elsewhere. But it is impossible to contend at one and the same time that some shots came from the fence and that a lone assassin -- Oswald -- fired from the Book Depository window. As the Commission was to remain faithful to the latter conclusion, it had first to prove that no shots came from the knoll. In attempting to do so, the Report cited evidence out of context, ignored and reshaped evidence and -- which is perhaps worse -- oversimplified evidence."

With reference to the above contention of Lane the Commission Report specifically states that "In contrast to the testimony of the witnesses who heard and observed shots fired from the Depository, the Commission's investigation has disclosed no credible evidence that any shots were fired from anywhere else."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr

DATE: October 19, 1966

FROM : R. W. Smith

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Bland

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS / "THE WRETCHED OF THE EARTH"
BY FRANTZ FANON
RESEARCH-SATELLITE MATTER

1 - Mr. Basher
1 -
1 - Mr. Garner
1 - Section tickler
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Tolson _____
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SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book translated from French was reviewed by Research-Satellite Section at request of Internal Security Section. It is a racial and anti-colonialist "cry" from African psychiatrist during Algerian revolution (1954). Contains no references to Director or FBI. Book derives its title from "Third World" of "unwhites" suppressed for centuries by whites. It is plea for Negro to smash white barrier, stresses violence as only way to achieve independence and urges Negro to build new world and new man untarnished by Western influences. Book is anticapitalist and pro-Socialist and has been called handbook of revolution for underdeveloped countries. A reliable source has advised that this book is the "bible" of Stokeley Carmichael, chairman of Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and one of more verbally violent Negro leaders in the U.S. Carmichael is vocal advocate of "Black Power" and it is obvious why he reportedly adopted book as his "bible." Author stresses use of force and claims violence is cleansing force which frees oppressed from inferiority complex, despair and inaction. Carmichael, like author, is black nationalist; talks freely of violence; has antipathy to Western culture; categorizes American Negro with nonwhites of world; demands "colonies" (of U.S.) be liberated; and advocates that new America be born. In 1961 author was Algerian representative in Ghana for Algerian Front for National Liberation.

Although author expressed anti-American sentiments in book, in final illness he came to U.S. where he died December, 1961. Publisher has been involved in legal action for publishing lurid novels.

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Referral/Consult

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OCT 25 1966

Memo Smith to Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: THE WRETCHED OF THE EARTH
62-46355

RECOMMENDATION:

For information: ✓

✓

JSB

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MDA

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get

WRC

DETAILS:

Captioned book purchased and reviewed by the
Research-Satellite Section at the request of the Internal
Security Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division.

Review of Book

This book was translated from the French language. It is a racial and anticolonialist cry from an African psychiatrist during the Algerian revolution, which began on November 1, 1954, and did not end until seven and one-half years later. "The Wretched of the Earth" comprise the "Third World" of the "unwhites" of this planet who for centuries--according to Fanon--have been under the moral, psychological, and physical suppression of the European "whites." It is a handbook that presents the strategy and tactics for gaining independence by violence and carrying out the difficult task of building a new social structure in a land where years of

Memo Smith to Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: THE WRETCHED OF THE EARTH
62-46355

dependence have long overshadowed its own culture.

In substance, it is a plea from an educated Negro, utilizing the skills of psychiatry at his command, to his oppressed fellow Negroes to smash the "white" barriers to human dignity and once and for all establish the racial pride of the black man. The plea stresses violence as the only way of achieving independence and urges that the Negro, with no mimicry of Europe, build a new world uncontaminated by the culture of the West and a new man untarnished by Western concepts.

The book is strongly anticapitalist and blindly pro-Socialist. As a disgruntled "native," Fanon considers capitalism as the sworn enemy of his "Third World" and an enemy to be drowned in blood. "Socialism, based on the principle that man is the most precious of all possessions," he writes, "will allow us to go forward and make impossible that caricature of society where all economic and political power is held in the hands of a few who regard the nation as a whole with scorn and contempt."

He observes that the capitalist world--for survival purposes--is wooing the Socialist world, but he warns that this fawning "will not manage to divide the progressive forces which mean to lead mankind towards happiness by brainwashing the threat of a Third World which is rising like the tide to swallow up all Europe."

Fanon presents case histories collected during his service as a psychiatrist in a hospital in Algeria during the days of the revolution. These cases are intended to reflect what he calls "colonial neurosis" and involve the psychological aberrations of those who were captured and tortured and those who performed the tortures.

Stokeley Carmichael's "Bible"

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is familiar with civil rights activities in Mississippi, advised that during a visit to Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) headquarters in Atlanta, staff members referred to "The Wretched of the Earth" as "Stokeley's bible." It was alleged that Stokeley Carmichael, Chairman of SNCC, relies upon this book for many of his ideas.

As you will recall, it was Carmichael who stunned the civil rights movement with his usage of the militant slogan "Black Power." According to recent newspaper articles and Carmichael's

Memo Smith to Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: THE WRETCHED OF THE EARTH
62-46355

own writings, he is prone to make extreme statements and, at least verbally, is among the more violent of the Negro leaders in the United States. In his attempts to incite the American Negroes, it is easy to see how he could make use of the emotional terminology Fanon uses to describe the Algerian "native." According to Fanon, the "native" is an envious man who will not be content until he has uprooted the "settler" and taken his place. He has been beaten, imprisoned, and dehumanized. He is overpowered, but not tamed. He is treated as an inferior, but is not convinced of his inferiority. He is an oppressed person whose permanent dream is to become the persecutor. He is not interested in compromise and considers "onlookers" as cowards, appeasers, or traitors. His liberation implies the use of all means and that of force first and foremost.

Violence, writes Fanon, is a cleansing force which frees the native from his inferiority complex and from his despair and inaction. It makes him fearless and restores his self-respect. The problems of the Negroes who live in the United States, Fanon states, have no fundamental difference from that of the Africans. "The whites of America did not mete out to them any different treatment from that of the whites that ruled over the Africans."

Carmichael, a 1964 graduate of Howard University with a degree in philosophy, is, like Fanon, a black nationalist. "I am pro-black, I am not antiwhite," he claims. Like Fanon, Carmichael talks freely of violence, of bringing this country "to its knees." "I am not opposed to violence," he has declared publicly.

Like Fanon, he has an antipathy to Western culture and speaks publicly of a movement "that will smash everything Western civilization has created."

As Fanon believes in a "Third World" of colored peoples that will destroy Europe, Carmichael denationalizes the American Negro by stating that in a showdown with the whites in this country "the colored people throughout the world" would "help in such a struggle."

Fanon writes that the men produced by centuries of European civilization have failed to achieve any humanitarian advancement. They are murderers who maintain their status quo

Memo Smith to Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: THE WRETCHED OF THE EARTH
62-46355

through violence. Carmichael, in speaking to American whites, states, "for you are not nice guys, we have found you out." "This country does not function by morality, love and nonviolence, but by power."

Fanon traces responsibility for violence to the whites who, he claims, use violence to obtain, maintain, and retain control over undeveloped countries. According to Carmichael, responsibility for the use of violence by black men, whether in self-defense or initiated by them, lies with the white community.

As has been pointed out previously, Fanon is anti-capitalist in his book. Carmichael demands that the "colonies of the United States, and this includes the black ghettos within its own borders, north and south--must be liberated." "For a century this nation has been like an octopus of exploitation, its tentacles stretching from Mississippi and Harlem to South America, the Middle East, southern Africa and Vietnam." "The society we seek to build among the black people, then, is not a capitalist one."

Whether or not the allegation is true that "The Wretched of the Earth" is Carmichael's "bible," it is obvious that he shares many of Fanon's concepts. In the foreword to the book, Jean-Paul Sartre, the French philosopher and author, points out that "this speaker for the Third World" will make us ashamed, and "shame, as Marx said, is itself a revolutionary sentiment." Carmichael, in an article prepared for the September 22, 1966, issue of "New York Review of Books," asks "Are they capable of the shame which might become a revolutionary emotion?"

Pertinent Information in Bufiles Regarding the Author

Frantz Fanon was born in 1925 on the island of Martinique. He studied medicine in France and specialized in psychiatry. He served in a hospital during the French-Algerian war and later joined the revolution against France. Information in Bufiles reflects that in March, 1961, Liaison Section received information that Fanon, at that time Algerian representative in Ghana for the Algerian Front for National Liberation, was in Tunisia preparing for a trip to the United States where he intended to receive extensive medical treatment at the National Institutes of Health in Washington, D. C. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Memo Smith to Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: THE WRETCHED OF THE EARTH
62-46355

Referral/Consult

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Fanon did come to Washington where he died of cancer in December, 1961.

On page 253 of "The Wretched of the Earth," Fanon describes the United States in the following manner:

"Two centuries ago, a former European colony decided to catch up with Europe. It succeeded so well that the United States of America became a monster, in which the taints, the sickness and the inhumanity of Europe have grown to appalling dimensions."

At this point, it is interesting to note that it was to the "inhumanity" of this "monstrous former European colony"---and not to the mecca of Socialism---that Fanon came for help in his final and hopeless illness.

The Publishers

Involved in legal action for
Bufiles reflect that the publisher of this book, the Grove Press, Inc., has published such infamous literature as the unexpurgated edition of "Lady Chatterley's Lover," by D. H. Lawrence; and "Tropic of Cancer," and "The Rosy Crucifixion Sexus Book I and Book II," by Henry Miller. All of these books received considerable publicity as to whether they were pornographic. Regarding Lawrence's book, a Federal judge, in 1959, ruled it as not being obscene. The Department declined prosecution of both of Miller's books, the "Tropic of Cancer" in 1961; and "The Rosy Crucifixion Sexus Book I and Book II" in 1965.

References to Director and FBI

There are no references to the Director or the FBI in "The Wretched of the Earth."

W360

SAC, Salt Lake City

1 - Mr. W.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. E.W. Smith
1 - Mr. J.S. Casper
October 24, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 -

b6
b7c

**PURCHASE OF BOOK
ECCH REVIEWS**

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the book Communist Attack on U. S. Police by W. Glenn Skousen, a former Bureau Agent. The book was published in 1966 (price not known) by the Insign Publishing Company whose latest address, according to Bureau Records, was given as 5867 Tolgate Lane, Salt Lake City, Utah. The book should be forwarded to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - 67-69602
1 - M. F. Row (6221 I. B.)

AID:jmk
(10)

RE: Book ordered at request of Assistant Director W.C. Sullivan, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

NOT RECORDED
165 OCT 25 1966

MAILED 6

OCT 24 1966

COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

53 NOV 2 1966

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(Attn: Research-Satellite Section
Domestic Intelligence Division)

FROM : *ml* LEGAT, OTTAWA (94-8)

DATE: 10/27/66

SUBJECT: *gm* PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Remylet, 10/21/66.

Enclosed is "The Third China" by C. P. FitzGerald which was received from the under date of 10/25/66.

b7D

Publication

- ③ - Bureau
(1 - Liaison Direct)
- 1 - Ottawa

vmm
(4)

an

REC 32

62-46855-431

EX-113

gm
1-ENCLOSURE

*Encl charged permanently
to OIS, DID.
11-3-66
Am.B.*

NOV 9 1966

OCT 31 1966

RESEARCH-SATELLITE



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

RA
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Attn: Research-Satellite Section,
Domestic Intelligence Division
FROM : LEGAT, OTTAWA (94-8)
SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 10/21/66

ReBulet, 10/12/66.

A check through available sources in the
Ottawa area failed to develop any information indicating
that "The Third China" by C. P. FITZ GERALD had been
published or was in the process of being published.
Through the [redacted] Vancouver, it was ascertained that
the [redacted]

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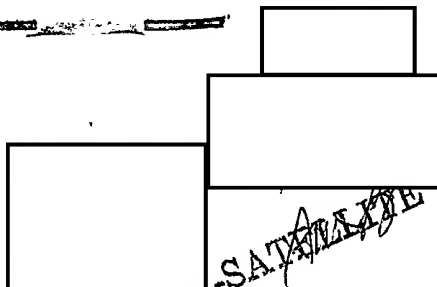
of the [redacted] have been made to [redacted]
[redacted]

3 - Bureau
(1 - Liaison Direct)
1 - Ottawa
MLL/vmm
(4)

REC-62-46855-432

EX-113

OCT 31 1966



RESEARCH-SATELLITE



5 NOV 4 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R.W. Smith
1 - Mr. R.S. Garner

SAC, New York

11/10/66

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
1 -

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**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

mf Row

The book "~~A~~ Prophetic Minority," by Jack Newfield, has been published recently by New American Library, Inc., 1301 Avenue of The Americas, New York, New York 10019, and it is priced at \$4.75 a copy. You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of this book and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Mr. MF. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:jes
(10)

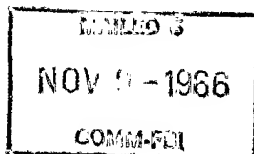
NOTE:

Book, which concerns the so-called new "Left," has been requested by SA R. S. Garner, Research-Satellite Section, for use as reference material in a current assignment. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available. *B*

EX-101

REC-4

NOV 10 1966



5 NOV 18 1966

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

11/3/66

SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (80-225)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

"The Communist Attack
On U.S. Police", by
W. CLEON SKOUSEN

ReBulet 10/24/66, requesting that captioned book be
discreetly purchased.

Transmitted herewith is one copy of captioned book.
It is noted it was published by The Ensign Publishing Company,
P. O. Box 2316, Salt Lake City, Utah, and was copyrighted by
SKOUSEN in 1966.

The publisher is not listed in the Salt Lake City
telephone directory or City Directory.

An attempt was made to locate this book through the
normal book outlets in Salt Lake City but it was not found to
be available, nor was its existence known. It was finally
purchased under pretext from the American Opinion Book Store,
60 East 2nd South, Salt Lake City, Utah, which is the outlet
for John Birch literature. Insofar as could be determined,
this book was not elsewhere available in Salt Lake City.

(2) Bureau (Enc. 1)(REG. AM)
1 - Salt Lake City

WRP:mhe
(3)

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
98 NOV 10 1966

32
77 NOV 25 1966

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
11/18/66

1 - Mr. R.W. Smith
1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 -

b6
b7c

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the book, "The United States and China in World Affairs" by Robert Blum and edited by A. Doak Barnett. The book has been published recently by McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42nd Street, New York, New York 10036, price, \$6.50.

This book should be forwarded to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

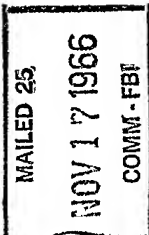
1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review)

1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:jes
(11)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA J. F. Wacks, Nationalities Intelligence Section, for inclusion in the "Chinese Library" for reference purposes. The book is not now available in the Bureau library.



EX-112

REC-3

62-46855-434

19 NOV 22 1966

56 NOV 28 1966

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MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : *JFM* DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 11/23/66

SUBJECT:

fct
PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOKSREVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to New York, 11/10/66.

Enclosed is one copy of the book "A Prophetic
Minority" by JACK NEWFIELD.

*Book to be filed
in Bureau Library
after perusal by
R-SS. Amb.*
1-ENCLOSURE

REC-103

62-46855-435

15 NOV 28 1966

- 2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - New York (100-87235) (42)

EKD:gmd
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE



DEC 1 1966

53-DEC-5-1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RA

Mr. Wick

November 23, 1966

M. A. Jones

0 E - R

**"WASHINGTON EXPOSE"
FORTHCOMING BOOK BY
JACK ANDERSON**

SYNOPSIS

By memorandum dated November 10, 1966, I furnished a review of first 256 pages of Jack Anderson's forthcoming book, "Washington Expose." Remaining page proofs of book (pages 257 - 486) have now been received from confidential source at Anderson's publisher, Public Affairs Press.

These pages follow the gossip pattern set in the first 256 pages of the book. They include chapters dealing with wasteful spending of the taxpayer's money; the war in Vietnam and President Johnson's sensitivity to criticisms regarding that war; Red China and Anderson's belief that a major guerrilla operation would succeed in freeing the Chinese; communist-bloc espionage, including a regurgitation of the charge made in the Anderson-Pearson column in September, 1966, that action taken against Czech and Soviet spies in Washington area last summer was triggered by the Director's need for favorable publicity.

This portion of Anderson's book also deals with Americans who have defected to the communist world and with American prisoners of war who have collaborated with their captors. One chapter is devoted to criticizing "Radicals of the Right"; one discusses Nazis who fled to South America after World War II; and another chapter features Joseph Valachi, as well as the Federal Narcotics Bureau, in focusing on the menace of organized crime.

References to FBI and other data felt pertinent to Bureau are set forth in chapter-by-chapter analysis in this memo. 62-46755-

RECOMMENDATION:

NOT RECORDED

123 NOV 29 1966

For information. "Washington Expose" is little more than an

oversized version of the Jack Anderson-Drew Pearson newspaper column and, in fact, much of the book consists of "warmed-over" Anderson-Pearson columns.

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Holmes _____
Gandy _____

1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen

(Continued - Over)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DEC 2 5 1966 MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DETAILS

By memorandum dated November 10, 1966, I furnished you a review of the first 256 pages of Jack Anderson's forthcoming book entitled "Washington Expose." In my memorandum of November 10th, it was noted that the printing press of Anderson's publisher, Public Affairs Press, had broken down; however, that as soon as the remaining pages of Anderson's book were available, they would confidentially be obtained and would be reviewed.

Pages 257 through 486 (end of book) have now been obtained. They are in much the same vein as the first 256 pages and contain one chapter (Chapter 16, pages 341-367) in which Anderson is particularly critical of the Bureau--falsely claiming that the action taken against Czech and Soviet spies last summer (persona non grata action against Jiri Opatrny and arrest of retired Lt. Colonel William Whalen last July, and persona non grata action against Valentin Revin on September 1st) was triggered by the Director's need for favorable publicity because the disclosure of FBI "bugging" in the Fred Black case had confronted the Director "with the greatest crisis in his 42 years of matchless press relations as FBI Director."

Set forth below is a chapter-by-chapter analysis of the final pages of Anderson's book--with particular reference to matters of pertinence to the FBI: (For convenience, many of the more important names are underlined in the succeeding pages of this memorandum.)

CHAPTER 12 "Government at the Keyhole" (Pages 237 - 263)

(Pages 237 through 256 of this chapter were covered in my November 10th memorandum to you.)

On pages 261-262, Anderson states, "Apparently, no one is safe from the eavesdroppers. A former Army Intelligence agent, Willis Adams, has admitted that he monitored private conversations of the late Eleanor Roosevelt while she was First Lady. Even President Johnson is worried about the privacy of his office. He evidently fears that one of his own agencies might attempt an inside bugging job in a misguided effort to keep tabs on him. Perhaps with this in mind, he has gone on record against indiscriminate government eavesdropping."

(Continued - Over)

Anderson then quotes from the "Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies" which President Johnson signed dated June 30, 1965, establishing guidelines with respect to the use of wire-taps and other electronic listening devices. In quoting the President's memorandum, however, Anderson deleted two very important words. He quotes the President as instructing that telephone conversations are not to be intercepted "without the consent of the parties involved...." Whereas, the President's memorandum instructs that telephone conversations are not to be intercepted "without the consent of one of the parties involved...." There is quite a significant difference.

CHAPTER 13 "Alice in Wasteland" (Pages 264 - 291)

This chapter contains no reference to the FBI. It deals with wasteful spending of the taxpayer's money.

Anderson expresses the opinion that waste has reached its most alarming peak in the military field. He blames part of this wasteful spending on inter-service rivalry and jealousy.

He complains that "Defense officials have a highly developed proclivity for treating their mistakes as the most sensitive of secrets. They have hidden under the security label most of the evidence of misspending and mismanagement in the Pentagon and far-flung outposts."

Anderson further feels that too many government documents bear security classifications. "The cost of handling documents is multiplied by the bureaucrats' obsession with secrecy," he states. Then he quotes an unnamed General as having told him, "Only 10 percent of all classified documents actually contain security information."

In this chapter, Anderson also criticizes ineptness in United States foreign military and economic aid. He also cites the danger that the American economy will be hurt by foreign factories, built at United States expense, which are putting American firms out of business and American workers out of work.

CHAPTER 14 "Behind the Vietnam Communiques" (Pages 292 - 319)

This chapter contains no reference to the FBI. It gives Anderson's views concerning matters in Vietnam and conveys the impression

that he is convinced he could do a better job than the heads of our Armed Forces have done in pursuing the war there. Our country has, according to Anderson, "been out-maneuvered in South Vietnam by ragtag guerrillas, most of whom are simple peasants. . . . Not until the Viet Cong abandoned their tested guerrilla tactics, not until they began massing for conventional battles and alienating the populace by conscription and taxation, did they start losing the war."

This chapter cites the fact that American construction firms have been contracted to undertake major construction projects in Vietnam. According to Anderson, the owners of one of these firms, Brown and Root, "helped finance the political career of Lyndon B. Johnson" and the company was "dealt into the contract (in Vietnam) after Johnson became President."

Anderson complains of excessive losses of supplies and material in Vietnam due to pilferage and theft--"Government officials estimate the loss from pilferage is close to \$75,000,000. In Saigon, alone, according to one report, more than \$20,000 worth of U. S. supplies are stolen each week. Occasionally, supplies have been siphoned right off the ships and hauled in junks and sampans up the Mekong River to waiting Viet Cong. More often, black marketeers have sold the stolen supplies right in Saigon to Viet Cong purchasing agents, who paid dollars they had extorted from American oil companies and other firms."

He further laments that information, as well as equipment, "is smuggled to the Viet Cong. One report claims that half the girls in Saigon's night clubs peddle information to the communists. Others maintain a profitable neutrality by spying impartially for both sides."

On pages 304 and 305, Anderson warns of the danger of germ warfare. "The blunt truth is that the United States, for all its elaborate and expensive defenses, could be devastated by a few enemy agents smuggling bacteria into the country in suitcases. . . . The bacteria can be produced easily and cheaply. Even a tiny country, such as Cuba, would have no difficulty waging secret biological warfare against the United States. Indeed one intelligence report, doubted by Pentagon skeptics, suggests that freebooting scientists may already have been hired by Dictator Fidel Castro to set up a germ warfare ring in Cuba."

He continues that "our own scientists have not been asleep in their laboratories. They have developed new virus and rickettsia strains against which the world has no immunity."

Anderson deals with President Johnson's sensitivity to criticism concerning Vietnam. "Some Republicans have complained that Johnson is trying to stifle all opposition, that his endless confidential briefings for Congressional leaders are merely a means of silencing the critics. Among themselves, they refer to briefings as 'Operation Smother.' Speaking up for his chief, Vice-President Hubert Humphrey has assured me that criticism is welcomed at the briefings.... But President Johnson also is irritated when Congressmen make their criticisms public.... The President contends that those who cry for concession encourage the communists to believe the United States may be bluffing. Such critics only increase the risk, prolong the war they seek to shorten and endanger future peace talks, he believes."

According to Anderson, Congressman Gerald Ford was blasted anonymously by the President for betraying a confidence involving the Vietnam build-up. He labels Senator Wayne Morse as "the most outspoken critic" of our action in Vietnam; and he quotes Senator Ernest Gruening of Alaska as remarking, "I believe the President is misinformed on Southeast Asia. The course which has been followed is the only course which could possibly lead to disaster."

In Anderson's own opinion, the President has "sought to subdue discussion of the war." He quotes the President as having told "an aide" that the war should be over in 1967.

Page 311 contains a reproduction of a purported Defense Department document dated July 26, 1966, and classified "Secret." Anderson claims that this is an example of over-classified material.

CHAPTER 15 "The Secret War Against Red China" (Pages 320 - 340)

This chapter contains no reference to the FBI. It deals with matters inside Red China, including American espionage efforts directed against that country.

Anderson--who apparently feels himself specially qualified to comment on China by virtue of having spent some time there in the mid 1940s--states he has discussed "with the highest authorities" the feasibility of mounting a major guerrilla operation against the Red Chinese. "I believe their vast, ramshackle tyranny can be destroyed more easily from within than from without. Skilled guerrillas could be infiltrated into the Chinese hinterlands where unrest is seething.... Behind the bamboo curtain, large minorities are

waiting only for leadership and weapons. Millions of devout Moslems and Buddhists, Mongols and Tibetans are bitterly resentful of the Communist drive to break up their religions and destroy their family life." He claims that he has discussed this guerrilla warfare idea with Vice President Humphrey and that Humphrey is "pushing it in Washington's policy councils."

Anderson writes of the cruelties and atrocities which the Chinese communists have heaped upon various ethnic groups subjected to their rule. He feels that Red China, "despite its nuclear know-how and nasty talent for trouble-making, is really a second-rate power. Her economy is foundering; her military machine lacks firepower; her people are disillusioned. Her leaders also have an unenviable record for diplomatic blunders, economic errors, and military backdowns."

On page 327, Anderson reproduces what purports to be a CIA document dated June 29, 1961, and classified "Confidential." This document bears a notation that "This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law."

CHAPTER 16 "Spies and Spooks" (Pages 341 - 367)

In this chapter, Anderson cites a number of FBI espionage cases.

On page 341, he describes the Central Intelligence Agency as "the most lampooned of all spy outfits." He again (as he did in Chapter 2) mentions the U-2 incident in Russia in 1960, as well as Singapore Premier Lee Kuan Yew's claim that CIA had offered him an economic bribe of more than \$3 million. "But," he continues, "the blunder of all blunders was the Bay of Pigs invasion. The New York Times quoted the late President Kennedy as declaring afterward that he 'wanted to splinter the CIA in a thousand pieces and scatter it to the winds.'"

According to Anderson, Clark Clifford told him (Anderson) that President Kennedy told him (Clifford), "I made some bad decisions on the Bay of Pigs. I made these bad decisions because I had bad information. My information was bad, because our intelligence was poor. Something is gravely wrong inside the CIA, and I intend to find out what it is."

In dealing with communist-bloc espionage, Anderson stated, "Except for the elite 'class five' agents, Russia's spies are widely recruited, hastily trained, and often easily caught. Typical is the case of Janos Bela Szakacs, who escaped to this country from Hungary. He confessed to the Justice Department that he had spied for the Reds...."

(As reflected in Bufile 105-80755, [] made a full confession of his [] to the FBI in January, 1960--whereas, Anderson states that he "confessed to the Justice Department." Anderson indicates that the Russians were operating []--whereas, his activities were being directed by the Hungarian Intelligence Service.)

b6
b7c

On pages 345-346, Anderson gives an inaccurate account of an espionage operation involving Aleksandr Kovalev. He identifies Kovalev as "an assistant Soviet naval attache" (whereas, Kovalev was Second Secretary of the Soviet Delegation to the United Nations) and he credits Kovalev with developing and controlling the American who was involved in this case. Actually, the American (a double-agent) was controlled by other Soviets in the United States. [] did, however, [] the Soviet principals in this operation by []--and he was declared persona non grata.

Anderson also gives a somewhat exaggerated account of a meeting between an FBI double-agent and Yuri Novikov (Soviet Embassy attache who was declared persona non grata); however, he does give the FBI credit for filming meetings between [] and the double-agent.

On page 346, Anderson names three women as communist "femme fatales"--Irmgard Margareth-Schmidt, Margarethe Pfeiffer and Kim Soo. Bufiles contain no pertinent data regarding the last two women; however, Margareth-Schmidt was arrested for spying for the Russians in Germany in 1955. The case--which was investigated by the Air Force--drew considerable publicity. It disclosed that [] was in contact with a U.S. Air Force Colonel (he received an "other than honorable" discharge but, according to the Air Force, there was no indication that he passed any information to her.) At the same time, she was also maintaining an [] [] with a German national attached to an American installation in Germany.

Anderson deals with the Irving Chambers Scarbeck espionage case on page 348. He states that "Scarbeck was rushed to trial and sentenced

to 30 years in jail. He was quietly released in May, 1966, after serving two years of his sentence." (Actually, Scarbeck did receive a 30-year sentence in 1961; however, the sentence subsequently was reduced to three concurrent 10-year sentences, and he was released on parole in May, 1966.) Anderson states that Scarbeck's paramour went from Poland "straight to a boarding house (in West Germany) which was used by Red agents as a secret rendezvous." (This is sheer fabrication. Arrangements for her stay in West Germany were made by a West German police officer who was a [redacted] Anderson also falsely asserts that "Microphones planted in Scarbeck's office by two American counter spies helped produce enough information to put him under arrest"--whereas, the Bureau has no information to show that microphones were used in this case, but we do know that Scarbeck's arrest was based entirely on signed statements which he gave to the State Department and to FBI Agents.

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On page 349, Anderson describes the activities of two Soviets in collecting large volumes of literature at a convention in Los Angeles, as well as the purchase by other Soviets of handbooks concerning airfields. (This obviously is based upon data contained on pages 7 and 8 of the Director's "Expose of Soviet Espionage" which was printed in 1960.)

Anderson next begins a detailed treatment of the Valentin Revin persona non grata case. [redacted] the Washington Field Office's double agent in this case, talked to Jack Anderson in September, 1966--after [redacted] had been declared persona non grata; and Anderson and Drew Pearson used the [redacted] interview as the primary basis for two columns, published September 26 and 27, containing false criticisms of the Director and the FBI--which criticisms are regurgitated in this portion of Anderson's book.)

Basically, the errors and distortions in Anderson's treatment of the Revin-Huminik case are:

(1) The book relates that Huminik originally was cultivated by Soviet diplomats Sergei Stupar and Aleksandr Izvekov, and that these "two Russians eventually got around to asking him for unclassified but hard-to-get materials." [redacted] met both [redacted] actually effected the initial cultivation, and [redacted] never figured in the actual double agent operation.)

(2) Anderson states, "When Stupar was recalled to Moscow in 1964, he lugged a going-away gift from Huminik, several pounds of rare

chemicals. in a diplomatic pouch. . . . FBI agents filmed the goodbye scene." [redacted] samples of consumer chemical products produced by his chemical company--such as material to melt ice from sidewalks--however, no rare chemicals were furnished him. Prior to his departure from the United States in August, 1964, [redacted] however, there was no "good-bye scene" such as Anderson describes.)

(3) According to Anderson, "Stupar's place was taken by Vladimir Boutenko (correct name is Butenko)... who was accompanied by Vladimir Zorov. It was Boutenko who... requested copies of the various forms an applicant must fill out to get a government job." [redacted] and [redacted] left the United States. Indications were that [redacted] was attempting to cultivate [redacted] for intelligence purposes, and [redacted] did furnish [redacted] copies of publications purchased from the Government Printing Office regarding careers in Federal service and also gave him information about how to start a corporation. However, no documents as described by Anderson were ever passed to [redacted] had no intelligence significance as far as [redacted] was concerned.)

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(4) Anderson continues that following Valentin Revin's appearance in the case, Huminik was paid "several thousand dollars, which he turned over to the FBI. In return, Hoover's agents gave Huminik bare expense money. . . ." (The Soviets did, in fact, pay [redacted] which was turned over to the Bureau. Contrary to the impression of miserliness which Anderson would convey, however, [redacted] was fully reimbursed for all expenses he incurred on behalf of the Bureau in this double-agent operation.)

(5) The book continues, "Huminik submitted regular reports to the FBI in handwriting. He kept no copies. . . . Recently I managed to obtain access to these reports." (The Washington Field Office has advised that [redacted] submitted his reports orally, not in handwriting; and the innuendo that Anderson has had surreptitious access to FBI files regarding this case is completely false.)

(6) On pages 350-351, Anderson quotes from an alleged report by Huminik concerning his impressions of Revin--the implication being that Anderson is quoting this from a report which Huminik turned over to the FBI. (The quoted report was never received by the Washington Field Office. Possibly this is data which [redacted] furnished to Anderson when contacted by Anderson in September, 1966.)

(7) Anderson states that Huminik proposed to the FBI that an attempt be made to defect or recruit Revin. (This is completely untrue. The FBI did propose to the State Department that FBI Agents make a defection approach to [redacted] part would have been one of merely being present when the Agents approached [redacted]-since the approach would have been made during an espionage meeting between [redacted])

(8) The book charges that in July, 1966--following disclosure of the FBI's use of a microphone in the Red Black case--the Director "sought to break the Huminik case; a July 11th memo to the Attorney General suggested closing the case. But a July 27th memo urged a delay to attempt Huminik's plan (to defect Revin). The double agent was encouraged to feel out the possibility of blackjacking Revin into defecting." (There are no memoranda dated July 11th or 27, 1966, such as Anderson claims. The actual facts are: In June, 1966, when it became evident that the continued operation of [redacted] against the Soviets would necessitate furnishing them with data of greater value than the operation was worth, a decision was made to terminate this double-agent operation. On June 24th, the Bureau asked State Department to authorize a defection approach to [redacted] while he was engaged in a meeting with [redacted]. We suggested that if this defection approach were unsuccessful, the State Department be prepared to immediately declare [redacted] persona non grata, preferably with full publicity. State Department replied that there did not appear to be sufficient basis for our request; so on July 12th we again wrote State and furnished additional information to support the action proposed by us in June. On July 19th, State advised that it would not approve a defection approach to [redacted] but was prepared to declare him persona non grata without publicity. On July 28th, we advised State that restrictions imposed by State made it impossible for us to accept State's proposed action--however, we did not interpose any objection to whatever action State felt necessary against [redacted]. On August 31st, State informed us that [redacted] would be declared persona non grata on September 1st--and that the reasons for this action would be made public on September 2, 1966.)

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(9) Anderson states that Revin "agreed to forge phony papers for Huminik in case he had to flee the country. A Dominican passport was chosen, and Huminik flew to the Dominican Republic to get authentic passport pictures taken." [redacted] did go to the Dominican Republic, but the trip was primarily to promote his own business venture there. While in that country, he did, however, have passport pictures taken of himself and gave them to [redacted]

(10) The book continues, "Though the FBI's Soviet section was anxious to get the forged papers from Huminik and to reverse the play on Revin in a maneuver to persuade him to defect, someone on high abruptly blew the whistle on the case on September 3. Revin was thrown out of the country--though Boutenko, who had also obtained documents from Huminik, was permitted to remain." (As previously noted, [] was declared persona non grata on September 1, 1966--not September 3. [] left the United States on August 13, 1966--more than two weeks before the persona non grata action against [])

(11) On page 354, Anderson quotes from a letter which he says Huminik "angrily wrote the FBI on September 11." (A letter was, in fact, received from [] by the Washington Field Office. Anderson and Pearson originally quoted from it in their newspaper column of September 26. The quotation was taken out of context; and [] has publicly denied intending any criticism of the FBI. In response to the September 26th Anderson-Pearson column, in fact, [] publicly declared, "The FBI is a first-rate outfit and I'm not unhappy with anything that happened at any time during the entire five years we worked together.")

(12) Page 355 is devoted to three handwritten paragraphs which Anderson describes as "A portion of the report double agent John Huminik gave to the Federal Bureau of Investigation." (No such report was received by the Washington Field Office, which handled double-agent Huminik.)

Interwoven in Anderson's detailed treatment of the Revin-Huminik case is material concerning the Jiri Opatrny and the William Henry Whalen espionage cases. Anderson charges that in the Whalen and Opatrny cases--as in the Revin-Huminik case--the Director ordered premature action in order to obtain favorable publicity at a time when he needed such publicity. [] who attempted to have an electronic listening device planted in the State Department, was declared persona non grata by the State Department on July 13, 1966. Anderson is fully aware of the fact that persona non grata action is taken by the State Department--not by the Director of the FBI. The arrest of [] occurred on July 12, 1966, following his indictment that day by a Federal Grand Jury. The Justice Department presented the case against [] to the Grand Jury. Obviously, the Bureau had no responsibility for the timing of the persona non grata action against []--nor the timing of the indictment which resulted in the arrest of []

On page 353, Anderson states that the then Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach submitted a memorandum to the Supreme Court in July, 1966, "naming Hoover as the official who directly authorized the bugging (of [] hotel suite), also acknowledging that the FBI had engaged in additional eavesdropping 'in the interest of internal security or national safety.' In all cases, Hoover had approved the wiretaps under loose authority from successive Attorneys General." (This is a grossly slanted and distorted account of information contained in the "Supplemental Memorandum for the United States" which Solicitor General Thurgood Marshall submitted to the Supreme Court on July 13, 1966, in connection with the [] case. The pertinent portion of that document reads, "Under Departmental practice in effect for a period of years prior to 1963, and continuing into 1965, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was given authority to approve the installation of devices such as that in question for intelligence (and not evidentiary) purposes when required in the interest of internal security or national safety, including organized crime, kidnappings and matters wherein human life might be at stake. Acting on the basis of the aforementioned Departmental authorization, the Director approved installation of the device involved in the instant case.")

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Anderson next tells the reader that "Europe is crawling with spies." He dwells briefly on European-based espionage--then returns to spy activities in the United States. He briefly mentions the espionage activities of Leonid Pivnev, Kirill Doronkin, Vadim Kirilyuk and Vassili Molev; and it again appears that his source for this material is the Director's 1960 "Expose of Soviet Espionage." Next, he cites the effort by Soviet Embassy First Secretary Valentin Ivanov to develop Roger C. Foss, American Nazi Party member, for intelligence purposes in 1959-60.

On page 361, Anderson pays a compliment to FBI surveillance techniques stating, "It is almost impossible to shake the FBI, which will use a squad of men and a fleet of automobiles to keep one man under surveillance." He quotes an anonymous (and obviously fictional) FBI agent as stating, "If only they (Russian diplomat-spies) would go directly to the appointments, it would save us all a lot of trouble."

An incident involving one "M.I. (Baby Face) Krievashkov" is described on page 362. This appears to be pure fiction since neither "Krievashkov" nor the incident is identifiable in Bufiles.

Next, Anderson deals with Red Chinese espionage--which he says "continues to thrive in Mexico." Page 363 contains information regarding WU Chu and the New China News Agency in Mexico closely paralleling that contained in an article captioned "Parade Uncovers a Chinese Spy Ring" by Anderson which appeared in "Parade" magazine in February, 1965.

Anderson describes WU Chu as "a master spy" and as a "lieutenant colonel in the Chinese Communist secret police." (Although the Bureau has information indicating that [] is probably a [] [] nothing specific is known about his rank or intelligence activities.)

According to Anderson, when WU Chu left Mexico on orders of China, he was replaced by WU Chi-gan. (The Bureau has no information regarding [] but we do know that after [] left Mexico, [] of the New China News Agency office there. According to our information, no person named [] was ever assigned to the New China News Agency in Mexico.)

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Anderson also names Francisco Ham-cheen as a subordinate of WU Chu in Chinese intelligence in Mexico. [] Bufile 105-132396, is subject of a current investigation based on information received from a San Diego informant. Neither our investigation, nor that by Mexican authorities, has disclosed any connection between []

According to Anderson, Ham Cheen arrived in Mexico in 1942--whereas, Mexican authorities say he arrived there in January, 1941. Anderson claims that Ham Cheen "slipped into the U. S. in 1958, reportedly hid out at a Chinese restaurant in New York....After immigration agents picked him up for questioning in 1959, he returned to Mexico City to become caterer for a Chinese gambling house frequented by Communists and leftists.... The U. S. Narcotics Bureau has in its files a confidential report stating that he was getting heroin from Red China...My own sources said Colonel Wu sent Francisco (Ham Cheen) to open a gambling dive in Mexicali, an ideal spot for trafficking in spies and drugs." (FBI investigation has not disclosed any travel by [] to New York at any time; however, he did obtain a four-year multiple-entry visa at the U.S. Consulate in Mexico in 1951 and possibly may have traveled between Mexico and the United States in 1951-55. With regard to [] alleged operation of a gambling place in Mexicali, our investigation not only does not substantiate this statement, but it shows that while in Mexicali, [] was employed in importing and selling Chinese communist goods and Chinese herbs.)

Anderson's description on page 364 of how Ham Cheen would snare and blackmail American tourists and servicemen appears to be the product of an over-active imagination. He claims that Ham Cheen was "so successful in making American contacts that he brazenly traveled to Peking in 1964...by way of the U.S. He managed to get papers that let him slip past immigration controls and fly to the Far East from California. A passenger on the same plane reported that (Ham Cheen) stopped in Honolulu...." [redacted] "American contacts" actually consisted of an application for a visa which was issued to him in August, 1964, by the U.S. Consulate in Mexico--and subsequently cancelled in April, 1965. This visa was placed in his Chinese Nationalist passport, and thereafter he transited the United States en route to Hong Kong.)

The book continues that shortly after Ham Cheen's stopover in Honolulu, "by a curious coincidence, an American airman was transferred from Hawaii back to the mainland. He immediately wrote a letter to...WU Chu giving his new location. Through confidential anti-communist contacts in Mexico's Chinese community, who were reading and photographing Wu's mail before he got it, I (Jack Anderson) got a copy of the strange letter....I turned copies of the letter over^{to} the FBI and the Air Force." (This relates to [redacted] with a schizoid personality who ultimately was discharged for the convenience of the Government--not "for the good of the service" as Anderson claims. Bufiles reflect that [redacted] was transferred from Hawaii in 1962 (not in 1964, as Anderson indicates) to the mainland United States and was assigned to an Air Base in Illinois. In September, 1964, while a patient at an Air Force Hospital in Texas, Krzympiec wrote the letter to which Anderson refers. Bufiles also show that Anderson did, in fact, give us a copy of Krzympiec's letter on December 14, 1964; however, [redacted] and under the Delimitations Agreement, [redacted] had been under investigation by the Air Force since September, 1964.)

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On page 366, Anderson briefly discusses the Progressive Labor Movement. (Since its first National Convention in April, 1965, this organization has officially been known as the Progressive Labor Party.) While Anderson says it "reportedly has a membership of approximately 1,000" (a figure which has been claimed by the Progressive Labor Party itself,) our investigation indicates that it has a membership of less than 500.

In dealing with the China Daily News, Anderson states that its former publisher, Eugene Moy, died in 1960--whereas, he actually died in December, 1958.

CHAPTER 17 "Torture and Treason" (Pages 368 - 394)

This chapter is devoted to American prisoners of war who have collaborated with their captors--and with Americans who have defected to the communist world.

The first 16 pages of this chapter are devoted to U.S. Air Force officer Andrew Evans who was shot down and captured in the Korean War. He signed a false confession admitting germ warfare against the North Koreans. Anderson's detailed treatment of Evans is most sympathetic. (Bufiles reflect that in 1954 the Air Force advised that [] was among a group of Air Force personnel who had been prisoners of war against whom prosecutive action was found not to be warranted.) (61-11469)

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On pages 385-386 Anderson gives an account of the defection in May, 1963 (erroneously stated by Anderson to be May, 1964) of U.S. Army Captain Alfred Svenson. [] was returned to U.S. military control by the Russians in Germany in May, 1964, and was sentenced to dismissal from service and seven years (reduced to four years) at hard labor. In August, 1966, he was released on parole and as of October, 1966, was residing in Washington and attending Catholic University) (105-120581)

He then philosophizes, 'But if the authorities don't understand Svenson, they are more worried about the 'psychos,' men like Lee Oswald, the misfit ex-Marine who decamped to Russia then returned to assassinate President Kennedy. How many more potential Oswalds are there: military defectors who one day will come home, men trained in the use of weapons and explosives, who for dark reasons none but they can understand, may be capable of murder?'

Anderson briefly identifies a number of Americans who have defected to the communist-bloc, including persons such as Stephen Wechsler (Bufile 100-359527), who defected to East Germany in 1952 and is still believed to be living and working there; Joseph Dufkanicz (Bufile 105-18971), who defected to the Soviets in 1960 and reportedly died in Russia in 1963; and James M. McMillin (misspelled 'McMillan' by Anderson) (Bufile 100-355995), who was a code clerk in the American Embassy in Moscow at the time of his defection in 1948. Only one of the American defectors named by Anderson is not identifiable. That individual, 'Marvin Betty of Brunning, Nebraska,' is said by Anderson to have 'skipped into East Germany to evade a murder charge. Since there are a number of typographical errors and other mistakes on the page proofs of Anderson's book, it is highly probable that 'Marvin Betty' is not the correct name of this individual.

Among the inaccuracies in this chapter is Anderson's description of Robert Webster as a defector who 'is eking out a poor living as a Leningrad factory worker.' Bufile 105-81285 reflects that Webster remained in Russia from 1959 to 1962, when he returned to the United States. He now is living in Pennsylvania.

In connection with his treatment of Robert Franklin Williams (militantly anti-American Negro who is the inspirational figure behind the Revolutionary Action Movement), Anderson observes that Williams fled to Cuba 'just a jump ahead of the FBI.' Bufile 88-19435 verifies that Williams is, in fact, a Bureau fugitive. He currently is in Red China.

CHAPTER 18 "The Radicals of the Right" (Pages 395 - 428)

This chapter contains no reference to the FBI.

On these pages, Anderson deals unfavorably with a number of right wing and extremist organizations ranging from the American Nazi Party of George Lincoln Rockwell to Robert Welch's John Birch Society. He claims that Welch has 'built a militant movement that is far more powerful than the public is aware.' In Alabama and Georgia, Anderson asserts, the John Birch Society had forged an alliance with the United Klans of America--and that while Welch has 'sluffed off association with such armed crackpot commandoes as the Minutemen, California Rangers, and Soldiers of the Cross,' nonetheless, 'these gun-packing groups are still led by men who are Birchers in every essential.'

Anderson continues, 'The extremist guerrilla groups, disavowed by Welch, present an even more chilling specter. Thousands of fanatics, their minds twisted with hate, have been attracted to them. In their bigoted, tormented propaganda, President Kennedy's martyrdom was cheered in 1963. Now their ravings are directed against President Johnson. This raises a disturbing question: Could another fanatic, lurking behind a window with a rifle, assassinate a future President? A former leader of the Minutemen, Jerry Milton Brooks, has told a Kansas City grand jury that at one meeting he had heard talk of assassinating Senator J. William Fulbright (of Arkansas).'

Anderson refers to the '\$12.78 mail-order rifle' that Lee Harvey Oswald used in the Kennedy assassination and states that guns 'have been sold at cut-rate prices to any criminal, crackpot or child who could fill out a mail-order form.'

On page 404, the book states, 'The American Nazi Party has its own storm troopers in Chicago, led by Roy James, who was awarded the

party's Adolf Hitler medal for leaping out of an audience in Birmingham and pummeling Dr. Martin Luther King with his fists."

(Bufile 157-1192 reflects that [redacted] from the American Nazi Party in January, 1964. He has been [redacted] in Chicago. [redacted] did, in fact, assault Martin Luther King during a speech by King in Birmingham, Alabama, in September, 1962. He was fined \$25 and received a 30-day jail sentence. The fact remains, however, that for approximately the past two years [redacted] to the American Nazi Party.)

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Anderson warns of a drive by extremists to infiltrate the police. John Rouselot, the John Birch Society's publicity director, boasts that Birchers belong to all major city police forces. Though his claim no doubt is exaggerated, Birchers in police uniforms have been found from New York to Los Angeles. Philadelphia's Mayor John Tate, who suspended 20 Birch members from his city's force, warned: "This is the way the Nazi party began, and this is the way the Communist party operated in the 1940's."

Discussing the role of the 'right wing' in politics, the book states, "Some right-wing groups are still flourishing on funds collected for Barry Goldwater's presidential campaign. The Citizens Committee for Conservatives alone inherited \$200,000 of unspent Goldwater contributions. Though Goldwater personally appealed to them to turn the money over to the Republican National Committee, they have used it instead to promote right-wing candidates and causes." He also speaks critically of the political activities of Young Americans for Freedom and the Liberty Lobby--stating that the latter organization has urged 'right wingers' not to desert the Republican Party but to fight for control.

Next he deals with "the inroads these fanatics have made on Capitol Hill.... With plenty of money to spend, they have attached themselves like limpets to powerful men in the Senate and the House. One nest of right wingers gathers on Saturday afternoons, usually in the office of some Congressman, for grim bull sessions." House Speaker John McCormack has attended these Saturday right-wing bull sessions, "according to Anderson. Others on Capitol Hill whom Anderson considers to be in harmony with right wing extremism include Congressmen Michael Feighan of Ohio, L. Mendel Rivers of South Carolina, Albert Watson of South Carolina, W. J. Dorn of South Carolina, E. Y. Berry of South Dakota, John Ashbrook of Ohio, John Dowdy of Texas, Durward Hall of Missouri, James Utt of California, Joe Waggoner, Jr., of Louisiana and John Bell Williams of Mississippi--as well as Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina.

He also has a low regard for radio commentator Richard Cotten and for former clergymen Carl McIntire and Billy James Hargis, as well as for controversial writer Frank A. Capell. He observes that Capell was convicted of 'an ugly smear' against Senator Thomas Kuchel of California (this involved an allegation in Capell's book "Treason is the Reason" that Kuchel had been arrested for homosexual activities) and that Capell also produced a pamphlet accusing the communists of murdering actress Marilyn Monroe to cover up an alleged affair between Monroe and Robert F. Kennedy. (This refers to Capell's short book "The Strange Death of Marilyn Monroe.") Anderson states that "Capell was put in touch with the Teamsters Union... by the office of Congressman Michael Feighan. But not even the Teamsters, who have no love for Bobby Kennedy, would help circulate Capell's bizarre pamphlet."

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The book states that the 'far-right extremists' have an abundance of money--that 'Not a few Texas oil tycoons, including billionaire H. L. Hunt, have wide-open check books for almost any organization that claims to be anti-communist.' He also writes, 'Rare is the right-wing project that doesn't have its price tag. The first thing a fanatic learns, once he's hooked by one of the outfits, is that it costs to defeat the communists. There is literature to buy, paraphernalia to pay for, memberships to maintain. To hasten the impeachment of Chief Justice Earl Warren, for example, the John Birch Society sells a 'Warren Impeachment Packet' for \$2.45.'

Anderson describes J. Evetts Haley (author of "A Texan Looks at Lyndon") as a former member of the Liberty Lobby's Board of Policy. He states that Thornton Dewey, a Texas rancher, assisted in the research for this defamatory book and that Dewey has contributed to the American Nazi Party and has entertained George Lincoln Rockwell. (Both [redacted] are well known to the Bureau. [redacted] has, in fact, [redacted] to the American Nazi Party and been host to [redacted] A newspaper column by Anderson containing substantially the same information regarding [redacted] as in Anderson's book was published in September, 1964.) (157-3142; 94-4-380-A)

CHAPTER 19 'Nazis in America' (Pages 429 - 446)

There is no reference to the FBI in this chapter. Actually, it should be entitled 'Nazis in South America.'

Anderson claims that 'the ghost of Adolf Hitler... still stalks the back alleys and catwalks of South America'; and that while following 'the

Nazi trail ' through South America, he (Anderson) met former SS men, Nazi functionaries, and Hitler toadies, most of them small fry. "

Among those whom Anderson identifies as actually or allegedly having fled to South America in the 1940's are:

Adolf Eichmann--Eichmann was, of course, located by Israeli agents in Argentina and was taken to Israel, where he was convicted of sadistic war crimes and executed in 1962. Anderson states that Catholic priests unknowingly helped Eichmann to escape from Germany and that "Thousands of Nazis, big and small, passed through Catholic monasteries which offered them temporary haven in their flight to the German communities of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and other South American countries. Some even disguised themselves in clerical garb. . . . To the monks who helped these Nazi fugitives escape, any man or woman knocking on their gate with a story of persecution deserved succor. Throughout the war they had hidden political and Jewish refugees fleeing from Hitler. Since it was impossible to check each individual, the guilty mingled with the innocent. That was how Eichmann. . . got through. "

Herbert Cukurs--Cukurs, a Latvian, was alleged to have been involved in the mass liquidation of Jews at Riga, Latvia. Anderson gives an account of how he located and interviewed Cukurs in Brazil and subsequently wrote a "Parade" magazine article concerning it. He then gives an account of how Cukurs was found shot to death in Uruguay in 1965.

Dr. Josef Mengele--Mengele, identified as doctor of the infamous Auschwitz concentration camp, was reported to be living in Argentina in 1960. (105-43306). Bufile 65-55639 contains a news story dated October 28, 1966, and datelined at Asuncion, Paraguay, speculating that Mengele may "have found sanctuary" in Paraguay. The October, 1966, article states, "It is virtually certain that, if he (Mengele) is not here now, Mengele did spend some years in Paraguay after his departure from Argentina. It appears that he lived quite openly in this capital city for a while. Then, when Israeli agents got on his trail, he apparently acquired Paraguayan nationality under an assumed name and disappeared into the interior. . . . In the last three or four years, there have been few reliable reports on Mengele. "

Martin Bormann--Anderson states, "Most fascinating of all are reports that Martin Bormann, Hitler's private secretary and heir apparent, is still alive in South America. " Bufile 65-55639 reflects that since his disappearance in the closing days of World War II, numerous reports have been received that Bormann is alive in various parts of the world. The previously cited news article datelined in Asuncion, Paraguay, in October, 1966,

speculates that Bormann may "have found sanctuary" in Paraguay. The article notes, "Some say he died in Berlin, but his body never has been found.... One story has it that Bormann did reach Paraguay several years ago but has since died of cancer... The truth is nobody seems to know where Bormann is, or if he is dead or alive, not even his son...."

Anderson mentions a number of other Nazi or Fascist characters known or suspected to be in South America--much of his information apparently having come from material previously published about these individuals. Anderson repeatedly impresses upon the reader, however, the fact that he personally made a trip to South America in search of Nazis. He concludes the chapter with the observation that the "Nazis in South America have their own network and their own curious code of honor.... They have hideouts in the jungle and on the pampas. Perhaps the only consolation to the world that suffered their crimes is that they will live out their lives in fear."

CHAPTER 20 "The Politics of Crime" (Pages 447 - 479)

In this chapter, Anderson deals with organized crime. The chapter contains remarkably few references to the FBI and generally minimizes the Bureau's role in the war against organized crime by largely ignoring it. Much of this chapter appears to be based upon material furnished to Anderson by the Federal Narcotics Bureau of the Treasury Department, and Anderson compliments the Narcotics Bureau for its "victories against the Cosa Nostra."

Anderson begins this chapter by stating he personally knows (but will not name) "three men-about-Washington who pull political strings for gamblers and gangsters... They deal largely in cash... They seem to have an equally unlimited supply of wine and women. They have also opened the glittering doors of Las Vegas for those few members of Congress who will allow themselves to be lured to the gaming tables. It has been said that a Congressman, no matter how reckless, can't lose at the Las Vegas games."

Anderson notes that the threat of deportation causes a great deal of concern among foreign-born racketeers; and he names Congressman Mike Kirwan of Ohio as having introduced a private bill to "save Frank Cammarata from exile"; Congressman James Morrison of Louisiana as having introduced a private bill to stop the deportation of mobster Silvestro Carollo; Senator Olin Johnston of South Carolina (deceased) as having introduced a private bill on behalf of Nicolo Impastato; and Congressman George O'Brien of Michigan as having introduced a bill "to keep racketeer Ralph Cannavo in this country." (Of the above Federal legislators, only Kirwan will be a member of the 90th Congress which convenes in 1967.)

Anderson identifies Murray Olf as a 'big-time racketeer, a four-time loser, a key figure in the organized underworld (who) was sent to Washington by a crime syndicate anxious to protect its interests and to keep the federal heat down.' He gives Olf's correct FBI number (FBI #304802) and states that Olf 'has managed to keep on surprisingly intimate terms with law makers who have attended his parties, drunk his liquor, and lounged in his plush suite.' He states Olf now is retired and has been replaced by other "fixers."

According to Anderson, Olf 'loaned his phone freely' to Members of Congress. "Congressman Chester Corski (of New York) charged most of his long-distance calls to Olf's bill. An attractive secretary to Representative Phil Welch (of Missouri) borrowed money from Olf and also charged long-distance calls to Olf's bill. . . . ' (Bufiles reflect that Olf has been the target of previous critical writings of Anderson and Drew Pearson. Much of the data concerning Olf in this chapter has been taken from an article by Anderson and Fred Blumenthal captioned 'The Underworld's Washington Lobbyist' which appeared in the August 8, 1954, issue of 'Parade' magazine.) (33-1287)

Anderson names Jack Wasserman as a Washington attorney who has handled a number of deportation cases involving hoodlums; and he states that a West Virginia gambling figure was referred to Wasserman by 'the late Pennsylvania Attorney General Charles Margiotti, who, himself, had been a front man for the mob.' (Bufiles reflect that Jack (Jacob) Wasserman was a member of the Board of Immigration Appeals in 1946 when a memorandum very critical of the Attorney General in connection with immigration matters was furnished to Drew Pearson. The memorandum was said to have been written by someone on the Board of Immigration Appeals, and the Attorney General felt that perhaps Wasserman was responsible. Margiotti was, in fact, Attorney General of Pennsylvania in the 1930's and a well-known criminal attorney.)

On page 451, there is a reproduction of one page of a 'Cabinet Report for the President' from the Attorney General dated September 13, 1965, on the subject of 'Campaign Against Organized Crime.' Anderson comments, "Often reports of this type seem to be more designed to impress the public than to inform the President."

In dealing with deported hoodlums Frank Cammarata (Bufile 92-4136), Anderson states that Cammarata went to Cuba where he "soon fell into the clutches of dictator Fidel Castro who had him arrested for possessing cocaine. . . . FBI files give a fascinating account of how the bearded Cuban dictator tried to take over Cammarata's operation." (The same information regarding

Cammarata appeared in the Anderson-Pearson column on August 7, 1963. At the time, it was noted that we had disseminated information to Secret Service and the Narcotics Bureau in 1962 relating to Cammarata's arrest for narcotics activity in Cuba. Since it appeared that the Narcotics Bureau might have leaked this information to Anderson, the Liaison Section discussed the matter in detail with the Acting Commissioner of the Narcotics Bureau. He stated that Anderson did not obtain the information from either Narcotics Bureau Commissioner Giordano or himself--but the possibility existed that Anderson might have obtained the information when Harry Anslinger was Commissioner.) (63-4437)

Anderson charges that "Of all the gangland-Washington links the most startling is the strange friendship that ex-Senator Barry Goldwater formed with some of the underworld's most unsavory characters." He states that Goldwater has been "close to at least two notorious mobsters, Willie Bioff and Gus Greenbaum"--both of whom are dead. He further states that Goldwater's brother, Robert Goldwater (president of Goldwater's Department Store) made a deal with gangster Moe Dalitz to open an apparel shop in Las Vegas' Desert Inn--"The Las Vegas shop, like the family store in Phoenix, was to bear the Goldwater name until the Senator got caught up in presidential politics. Then the name was hastily changed to the D.I. Distinctive Apparel Shop."

(Bufiles indicate that Barry Goldwater did associate to some degree in the early 1950's with Willie Bioff, a labor racketeer who was killed in 1955. Goldwater reportedly had been trying to develop Bioff as an informant on labor matters. The book entitled "The Green Felt Jungle," published in 1963, describes Goldwater as an associate of both Bioff and Gus Greenbaum, a hoodlum-controlled gambling casino operator in Las Vegas. Greenbaum was killed at Phoenix in 1958. A review of Bufiles concerning Robert Goldwater reflects the probability that he does, in fact, know Moe Dalitz of the Desert Inn Hotel since Robert Goldwater's name and Dalitz's name were reported this year to be on the membership list of the La Costa Country Club near Carlsbad, California, and that they were among some 20 men who participated in a golf outing together in California in 1962.)

On page 458, Anderson describes Senator John McClellan of Arkansas as "the Senate's No. 1 crime crusader." Then he states, "It may be worth recording... that he has overlooked one sin center in his own home state. Gambling and vice flourish in Hot Springs, Arkansas, without the slightest interference from McClellan's investigators."

Next, Anderson devotes several pages to Joseph Valachi and Valachi's appearance before Senator McClellan's Committee. He quotes from the manuscript

which Valachi wrote concerning his life of crime and his involvement in La Cosa Nostra; and he (Anderson) observes, "I have managed to obtain a copy of the controversial (Valachi) manuscript from my own confidential sources. Since the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been trying to find out how I managed to smuggle the manuscript out of the Justice Department, I won't elaborate on this aspect of the story."

(In Chapter 3, Anderson also relates that the FBI tried to find out how he obtained Valachi's unpublished manuscript. Bufiles reflect that we did make inquiry concerning this in the Spring of 1966. Our inquiries indicated that the Valachi data in Anderson's possession had been duplicated from a manuscript written by Valachi and that it was not a Government document. Anderson implied at the time that he received it from a highly placed source in the Justice Department.)

On page 469, there appears a reproduction of what purports to be a Federal Narcotics Bureau "rogues gallery" card on Joe Valachi; and on page 473, there appears a similar card concerning Vito Genovese. Anderson states that if there is a moral to Valachi's story, it is that the underworld is real and not just a figment of crime writers--that "no crime is too vicious for the lords of the Cosa Nostra."

According to Anderson, Chicago has "a Murder Council of four leading mobsters who are responsible for pronouncing death sentences. They have a staff of 13 executioners, all well known to the Chicago police." He also claims that when a man is marked for death by La Cosa Nostra, a gift of white roses or a message mentioning white roses is sent to the intended victim as a warning of his fate.

Anderson states that "federal racket-busters have kept the top gangsters under such close surveillance that they haven't been able to hold any more Apalachin-style meetings.... The Justice Department's organized crime section, a top flight unit of crackerjack agents, has been putting together the story of muscle and murder from the reports of 24 federal law enforcement agencies.... Most of the victories against the Cosa Nostra must be credited to the Treasury's Narcotics Bureau. It was the first law enforcement agency to infiltrate the underworld's most closely guarded citadel. The bureau moved into the Cosa Nostra 20 years ago.... Significantly, although only two of every government agents are N-men (Narcotics Bureau agents), they are responsible for 15 of every 100 convictions."

Anderson also claims that the Narcotics Bureau has disclosed that imprisoned Mafia leaders marked five agents to be murdered, but "Mafia

leaders on the outside feared the scheme was too dangerous. 'You kill five federal agents, and they won't be above framing all of us,' was the reaction of one racket boss, as quoted by an informer. (Vito) Genovese reportedly decided it would be enough to bump off one key agent. The last word was that the murder 'contract' had been issued.

CHAPTER 21 Washington Without Whitewash' (Pages 480 - 486)

This is the final chapter. It contains no reference to the FBI and consists of an essay which describes a typical day in Washington, D. C.

On page 482-483, Anderson mentions that Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas was stricken from the Washington social register when, at age 67, he married his fourth wife and second 23-year-old. " In this chapter, he also presents a very unfavorable picture of the crime problem in Washington.

PREFACE (Pages iii - vi)

The four-page Preface to Anderson's book was included in the last group of page proofs received from our source at Public Affairs Press. These pages contain a few personal comments by Anderson which give an insight into his character. He writes with apparent pride, for example, 'I have been booed, sued, accused, assaulted, denounced, blackballed and investigated. I have been hauled before Congress, hounded by the FBI, bawled out by Presidents, threatened by gangsters. The Minutemen have issued an order for my execution.

'The first time I met Senator Kenneth McLellor (of Tennessee) he greeted me with a flurry of flying fists. . . . Not long ago, I received a letter addressed to 'Jack Anderson, liar, louse, ring-tailed rat and yellow-bellied skunk. " Despite the fact that no street or city appeared in the address on the envelope, Anderson says the Post Office Department delivered this letter 'unerringly to my door. '

Regarding his sources of information, Anderson says, 'The best stuff has come from Presidents, Cabinet officers, members of Congress, Generals and Admirals. . . . The first tip that started me on the trail of Senator Thomas J. Dodd came from a former Congressman. An Internal Revenue agent, who had been investigating the tax write-off on President Eisenhower's farm and had been sworn to secrecy, told me how three oil millionaires were paying Ike's farm bills. '

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 12/8/66
(ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION;
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : *[Handwritten initials]* SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 10/12/66.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "Reporter in
Red China", by CHARLES TAYLOR.

EX-103

REC-47

62-46855-436

3 DEC 9 1966

ENCLOSURE

- ② - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM) *Encl. carded by Bu. Library, chg. [illegible]*
- 1 - New York *Chinese Library, NIS, DID. Amb.*
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RESEARCH-SATELLITE



DEC 16 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 12/7/66
(ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION)

FROM : *JFM* SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOKS REVIEWS *b1*
7c

ReBulet to New York, 11/18/66.

120
Enclosed herewith is one copy of book, "The
United States and China in World Affairs" by ROBERT
BLUM and edited by A. DOAK BARNETT.

117202

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62-46855-437

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(3) *Chinese Library, NIS, DID.*
Am.B.

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DEC 9 1966

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

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56^{3 20} DEC 14 1966



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 14, 1966

FROM : R. W. Smith *SWS*

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Miss Gandy
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo

To: _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Wick _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

SUBJECT: "MARXIAN FOUNDATIONS OF COMMUNISM:
AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF
COMMUNIST THEORY"
BOOK BY DR. RAYMOND POLIN
MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK

Book Review

Raymond Polin
9/17/66
Book Review

The attached book, "Marxian Foundations of Communism: An Introduction to the Study of Communist Theory," by Dr. Raymond Polin, who is on the Do Not Contact List, has been received by attached letter from Polin and reviewed by the Research-Satellite Section as recommended in memorandum, Mr. R. W. Smith to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, June 21, 1966, "Marxian Foundations of Communism: An Introduction to the Study of Communist Theory, book by Dr. Raymond Polin, Mount Vernon, New York." Polin, in 1956, made derogatory remarks about the FBI in public. He is now Associate Professor of Political Science in the Graduate School of St. John's University, Jamaica, New York. While Polin inscribed the book with greetings to the Director, no acknowledgment of its receipt is being made.

Polin's book of 203 pages, was published earlier in 1966 by Henry Regnery Company, Chicago. The Director's books, "Masters of Deceit," and "A Study of Communism," are listed in bibliography. Polin makes special acknowledgment to the communist International Publishers Company, New York City, for permission to quote from works of Marx and Engels.

The book contains chapters on dialectical and historical materialism, the communist blueprint for achieving communism, Sino-Soviet dispute, and errors in communist theory. In the preface, Polin states that the book is designed to be an introductory work in the study of communism, rather than comprehensive. Polin concludes that the answer to injustices is not in communist tyranny, but in a free pluralistic society.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Enclosure
JMS:frw

(8) 22-10000-1000

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File Team

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SAC, Chicago

December 16, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - R. S. Garner
1 -

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

b6
b7c

You should obtain discreetly one copy of the book "A Manual of Direct Action" by Martin Oppenheimer and George Lakey (Quadrangle Books, Inc., 180 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, \$1.65) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

AMB:djh
(9)

NOTE:

The book, "a handbook for nonviolent strategy and technique for civil rights foot soldiers," is requested by SA R. S. Garner, Research-Satellite Section, for reference purposes. After use, the book will be filed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

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COMM-FBI

56 DEC 22 1966

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DEC 16 1966

SND

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 11/28/66

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 -
1 - Mr. R.C. Putnam
1 - Mr. Wick

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"The Communist Attack On U.S. Police"
by W. CLEON SKOUSEN

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Gandy _____

SYNOPSIS:

Book is 70-page paperback with a 32-page appendix. Appendix is a reprint of Senate Internal Security Subcommittee publication, "A Communist Plot Against the Free World Police (An Expose of Crowd-Handling Methods)," based on testimony of former official of Central Intelligence Agency, 6/13/61. Book consists of articles written by Skousen for "Law and Order," a publication of which Skousen is Editorial Director. It skillfully creates impression that all demonstrations in the United States are part of the communist plan to discredit local police. Book has six chapters through which author develops his thesis that the communists are attempting to destroy local police through civilian review boards; the civil rights movement by promoting campus riots through misguided ministers and American socialists. The concluding chapter, "The Need of the Hour: Support Your Local Police," urges formation of citizens committees to support local police to rebut propaganda of radicals. Since the author has to depend on public source material, he does commit inaccuracies which will aid those who oppose general theme of book. For example, twice he refers to Michael Laski as a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Actually, Laski is pro-Chinese communist splinter group, the Communist Party, USA, Marxist-Leninist, which has less than 20 members. Director is mentioned 16 times in form of quotations from testimony, books, and articles. The FBI is mentioned ten times, almost always in regard to jurisdiction relating to allegations of police brutality. Skousen is former Bureau employee, entered on duty as clerk on 10/24/35, as Agent 6/17/40, who resigned 10/5/51. Bureau has been circumspect in dealings with Skousen because of his efforts to capitalize on his association with Bureau in his anti-communist endeavors.

ACTION:

For information.

62-46355

1 - 67-Skousen
RCP:dmk (8)

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

RECEIVED JAN 11 1967

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62-46355-439
DEC 22 1966

EX-105

INT. SEC.

RM

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"The Communist Attack on U.S. Police"
By W. CLEON SKOUSEN
62-46355

DETAILS:

Captioned book was purchased at the request of Assistant Director Sullivan and reviewed by the Internal Security Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division.

Review of the Book

This book is a paperback published by the Ensign Publishing Company, Salt Lake City, Utah. It consists of 70 pages with a 32-page appendix. The appendix is a reprint of a booklet issued by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee entitled "A Communist Plot Against the Free World Police (An Expose of Crowd-Handling Methods)." This document concerns testimony of Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, then Inspector General on the Staff of the Director, Central Intelligence Agency, before the Subcommittee on 6/13/61. The pamphlet shows the plans of the communists to destroy the effectiveness of the police of the free world based on a booklet seized in Europe. Twenty-four of the 32 pages in the appendix are devoted to diagrams showing how mobs can defeat police countermeasures.

Skousen's book was prepared from a series of articles which appeared in the independent publication, "Law and Order," for which he is Editorial Director. The book is a rehash of public source information that is well-written. The author skillfully creates the impression that all demonstrations in the United States are a part of the communist plan to discredit law enforcement in order to facilitate the taking over of our Government.

In his six-page introduction, the author describes the anatomy of a riot in Bogota, Colombia, in 1948 under the direction of the Communist Party of Colombia. He indicates that the riot against the House Committee on Un-American Activities in San Francisco, California, in 1960, was the "curtain-raiser" for the series of riots subsequently held throughout the United States. He notes that all these demonstrations have been followed by a barrage of propaganda against the police and efforts made to fix the blame for these "carefully concocted" upheavals directly on the heads

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"The Communist Attack on U.S. Police"
By W. CLEON SKOUSEN
62-46355

of local law enforcement. Believing that these activities have had a more serious impact on the Nation than many people realize, the author has prepared this book to alert the American citizen that the communists believe they can win here.

Substance of the Book

The six chapters, through their titles, indicate the points Skousen makes. The first chapter, "The Communist Plan to Paralyze the Police Through Civilian Review Boards," shows the idea for such boards originated with the communists in this country in the 1930's and is part of the communist plan to discredit and immobilize our local police.

The second chapter, "The Communist Plan to Fight the Police Through the Civil Rights Movement," traces the backgrounds of some individuals prominent in the civil rights movement and their associations with communist elements through public source material.

Chapter three, "The Communist Plan to Fight the Police by Promoting College Campus Riots," emphasizes "Gogobierno," the system in Latin America which turns colleges into sanctuaries for rebels. The author shows that it is this system that radicals hope to import into the United States so that college rebels can battle the police and return to the campus to be immune from punishment. He utilizes the 1965 Report of the California Senate Factfinding Subcommittee on Un-American Activities as the basis for this chapter which directs its attention against the Berkeley campus of the University of California.

Chapter four, "The Communist Plan to Fight the Police Through Misguided Ministers," is the weakest in the book. In order to document his charges of communist influence among the clergy, the author is forced to go back to the 1940's, and this tends to detract from the point he is making.

Chapter five, "The Communist Plan to Fight the Police With American Socialists," adds little luster to the book. In five brief pages, the author attempts to give the philosophy of socialism, its history from its earliest

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"The Communist Attack on U.S. Police"
By W. CLEON SKOUSEN
62-46355

beginnings, show the relationship between communism and socialism and how socialists are being used to facilitate the communist attack on police. The author attempts to cover too much ground and, as a result, he does not create the afterimage desired.

The concluding chapter, "The Need of the Hour: Support Your Local Police," sets out a program of what can be done to aid local law enforcement in the present situation. The author proposes the formation of a "Citizens Committee to Support Your Local Police." He recommends that the committee represent a broad spectrum of the community and avoid domination by any single civic club, church, fraternal or political organization. He also suggests that the committee represent the stratification of the community, be independent but have close liaison with the local police department. It should avoid unrelated controversial issues and be dedicated to developing better community relations between the citizenry and the police. Activities should include a "Police Appreciation Week" and a "Truth Squad" to counteract the propaganda of radicals.

Errors in the Book

Minor errors noted were two cases in which incorrect words were used which destroyed the sense of a sentence. On page 18 the word "concluded" was used when the word "continued" is implied. On page 34, the word "members" was used in place of "numbers."

On pages 13 and 22, the author identifies Michael Laski as a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. This is incorrect. Laski is [redacted] the Communist Party, USA, Marxist-Leninist, a pro-Chinese communist splinter group headquartered in Los Angeles, California. The implication is that Laski speaks for the Communist Party, USA, when in reality his group numbers less than 20. This is the result of the author's dependence on newspaper articles, which can afford to be less than accurate. However, it provides a base for criticism of the book for those who oppose its general theme, which is regrettable.

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Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"The Communist Attack on U.S. Police"
By W. CLEON SKOUSEN
62-46355

References to the Director and the FBI

The Director is mentioned 16 times and the FBI ten times in this book. Quotations from the Director's testimony, books, and articles, which are accurate, account for the frequent appearances of the Director's name in the book. The Bureau is almost always mentioned with regard to its jurisdiction in matters relating to allegations of police brutality.

Pertinent Information Regarding the Author

The author, W. Cleon Skousen, entered on duty with the Bureau as a clerk, 10/24/35, and as an Agent, 6/17/40. He resigned 10/5/51. The Bureau has observed a policy of being circumspect in dealings with Skousen because of his attempts to capitalize on his association with the FBI in his anticommunist endeavors. Skousen has written several pamphlets and books on communism and has lectured in various areas of the country on the communist menace.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick ✓
FROM : M. A. Jones
SUBJECT: "THE DREW PEARSON STORY"
NEW BOOK WRITTEN JOINTLY
BY J. FRANKEL AND FRANK GLUCKHOLM

DATE: 12-21-66

Book Reviews

Smuck PWN

Tolson ✓
DeLoach ✓
Mohr ✓
Wick ✓
Casper ✓
Callahan ✓
Conrad ✓
Felt ✓
Gale ✓
Rosen ✓
Sullivan ✓
Tavel ✓
Trotter ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Holmes ✓
Gandy ✓

On 12-9-66, former Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols sent to Mr. Hoover a letter stating he was sending one of the first copies of a provisional draft of a new book titled "The Drew Pearson Story." He said it was written jointly by J. Frankel and Frank Gluckholm. They hope to publish it anonymously in January, 1967, but Nichols doubts if they can get by with this.

Bufiles contain more than 100 cross references on the name J. Frankel as well as four main files on Jay Frankel (105-46656); Joshua Frankel (101-4147); J. Jay Frankel (29-39436-1) and Jacob Allan Frankel (100-124446), but none of them appear to be identical with the co-author of the above-titled book.

Frank Gluckholm is mentioned in Bufile 100-346812-14, as a "New York Times" correspondent who was in Lima, Peru, and had made a statement that several Soviet officials were to visit Ecuador to negotiate for fishing concessions, but he refused to furnish his source of information during an interview. The report of this matter was dated at Bogota on 1-17-47. The report spelled his name Gluckholm while Mr. Nichols spelled his name Gluckholm.

The book, "The Drew Pearson Story" has been reviewed and a separate memorandum prepared. (ATTACHED)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick

BMS:lcm

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46 JAN 4 1967
15 JAN 3 1967

CRIME RESEARCH

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Wick *Wick*

DATE: 12-21-66

FROM : M. A. Jones *M. A. Jones*

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF BOOK
"THE DREW PEARSON STORY" (183 PAGES)
BY J. FRANKEL AND FRANK GLUCKHOLM

SYNOPSIS

Much of the derogatory material in this book against Pearson duplicates allegations made by Morris A. Bealle, author of "All American Louse--A Candid Biography of Drew Ananias Pearson," a review of which was sent to Director on 8-10-66. The co-authors of "The Drew Pearson Story" have divided their book into 13 chapters and most of the titles speak for themselves, such as, "High Level Hatchet-Man"; "The Merry-Go-Round"; "Who Killed Forrestal?" "The Corso Case"; "Pearson and LBJ" etc. The Director and FBI are mentioned several times, but not in a derogatory manner. The book, however, is filled with derogatory references to Pearson, while at the same time the authors admit his influence, power and seeming immunity from the laws. "He is in one word - fascinating - whether you hate him, abominate him or admire him. For he is a unique phenomenon." (p. 1, 2) "Pearson has been called a liar by countless men in public life, including three Presidents of the United States. One of them (naturally it was Truman) even called him a son-of-a-bitch over a nation-wide radio broadcast." (p. 3) The authors say that Pearson's aides have installed 'bugs' in hotel bedrooms, ransacked Senatorial files and then hid behind a skimpy line of libel suits and lawyers.

"So long as Roosevelt lived, he had some control over Pearson's wilder impulses and occasionally he leaked important news to Pearson. After FDR's death the column came into its own and for 20 years has stuck to the formula of Danton: 'Always Audacity.' To that Drew has added 'For Profit.' He keeps the bulk of his multi-million dollar estate judgment proof in his second wife's name. (p. 7, 8) Never in all human history has a single journalist commanded such influence..." (p. 10) The authors state that Pearson was loyal to the Roosevelt Administration and personally admired FDR who apparently commissioned Pearson to do a hatchet job on General MacArthur and Secretary of State Cordell Hull. (p. 33-35) Truman allegedly "leaked" the Wake Island story, after bugging the interview with MacArthur. (p. 38)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick

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16 JAN 4 1967
5 JAN 3 1967

(Continued - over)

CRIME RESEARCH

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M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: REVIEW OF BOOK
"THE DREW PEARSON STORY"

In speaking of Pearson's column of 3-9-53 on a drastic Eisenhower defense spending cutback, page 38, it is alleged that one of the Defense Secretaries had slipped Pearson a copy. Authors state Pearson was investigated by FBI. Bufiles reflect Director briefed Attorney General on 3-24-53 and pointed out it was useless to investigate due to large number of copies made of the document. (62-97856-96)

In attacking Senator Dodd, Pearson asserted his right to steal private correspondence from a public man. The Frances Knight alleged letter to Director is discussed on page 48. Authors say many Americans prefer the casual word of Mr. Hoover to the word of Pearson sworn on a stack of Bibles. Authors next discuss details of Pearson's attack on Forrestal and say it was publicly stated that Pearson drove Forrestal to suicide. "Forrestal's death marked the end of an era for the Washington Merry-Go-Round: It confirmed Drew Pearson's status as a political big game hunter..." (p. 63)

In 1948, Pearson told an interviewer that his gross income was about \$325,000 per year. (p. 69) Authors indicate Pearson is a social lion because he married into the Patterson family, is wealthy and handsome. But, the authors state, the Metropolitan Club of Washington bars only two types of members - "Negroes, Drew Pearson and other similarly barred individuals." There was talk about barring Robert Kennedy from the Club when, as Attorney General he suggested Negroes should be admitted to membership. (p. 76) The Corso case is discussed on pages 89 - 97. Authors say Corso finally put Pearson and Anderson on the spot when they got hold of a "raw," unevaluated file on Corso, and "the courts must decide whether the phrases convey a false impression of a man commended by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover himself for writing the draft of the declaration of Caracas."

Pearson's heir apparent, Jack Anderson, was caught in the act of "bugging" a press conference. In answering a question about this Anderson stated, "The night of the great imprudence - you were there - an authorized congressional investigator, whose credentials are as good as J. Edgar Hoover's, was conducting an investigation..." (p. 113) Later Anderson said there was nothing wrong about such techniques as he had used. He then said, "J. Edgar Hoover has used microphones in his work..." (p. 116)

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: REVIEW OF BOOK
"THE DREW PEARSON STORY"

"One of the many puzzles in the Drew Pearson story is his relations to Soviet Russia and to Communism." Pearson attacked Nixon allegedly for exposing Alger Hiss as a Soviet agent, "and is widely credited with being one of those who cut him down in the 1960 election." (p. 125, 126)

The authors devoted 18 pages to "The Dodd Affair." Their opening remarks on 141 explain the crux of the chapter. "Senator Tom Dodd of Connecticut is the incarnation of everything Drew Pearson hates. He is an anti-Communist; he is considered a 'hawk' on Vietnam; a persistent supporter of 'Lying Down' Lyndon Johnson in the Senate and Presidential races; he was a member of the staff of the FBI.... He is a Roman Catholic." Much of the data in this chapter is "old hat" and of no interest to this review. On page 156 Mr. Hoover's name is mentioned as one of the four men which the American Communist Party has orders to get rid of. The others being Dodd, Speaker McCormack and CIA Raborn.

The 12th chapter "Pearson and LBJ" is devoted to a comparison of Pearson and LBJ, their stamina, their battles, their peaceful periods and how Pearson's attitude changed when the President sent marines into the Dominican Republic. The chapter ends with the statement that Pearson and Anderson are responsible for the burglary of Senator Dodd's files and LBJ's new Department of Justice will have to face up to the issue.

"The Senators whom Drew does not keep in his pocket will be pressing fiercely for such prosecution to protect the integrity of the Senate's own files... then only LBJ can save Drew."

"The betting in the Press Club on whether LBJ ultimately will dump Pearson is not in Drew's favor. (p. 176)

In the last chapter the authors mention the millions of words Pearson has written and spoken and they state that "No man can possibly produce such an output without revealing his own character and it was Drew's character, in the end, that undermined Drew's power." (p. 177, 178)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

JK
JK Details...next page

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: REVIEW OF BOOK
"THE DREW PEARSON STORY"

DETAILS

The book is divided into 13 chapters which have titles but the chapters are not numbered. For the sake of clarity in this review the chapters are being numbered starting with the chapter titled "A City To Loot" on page one.

CHAPTER ONE - "A CITY TO LOOT": The authors state in this chapter that Drew Pearson wields more power from Washington than all but two or three persons in Government, that he is virtually a government within a government with his own corps of agents and informants reaching into every corner of the ever growing Federal establishment.

Through almost any means, he has held sway for three and a half decades and outlasted Kings, Presidents and Communist Party Chairmen, passing out some truth and a great deal of invention, all of it highly controversial.

The authors state that the man himself is a colorful enigma, a showman with a snow-white mustache, a human cash register entranced with the sound of dropping coins, a man willing to use under-the-table methods to get news but one who cannot forget he is a Quaker who recognizes social conscience. "He is in one word - fascinating - whether you hate him, despise him, abominate him, like him or admire him. For he is a unique phenomenon."

Back in the 1920's there were no syndicated national columnists apart from "good old Mark Sullivan and the inevitable David Lawrence and there was no daily crisis for columnists to interpret or invent...in those days, Drew Pearson was simply another Washington newspaperman, covering the State Department beat for the 'Baltimore Sun' and doing it very well indeed--so well that the Department naively believed, perhaps prophetically, that he was already rifling confidential files and bribing clerks."

The authors go on to relate that America paid more attention to channel swimmer Gertrude Ederle and flyer Charles Lindbergh than to all the Washington correspondents laid end to end. "Forty years later, this changed." Drew Pearson succeeded in combining the racy half-truths and sly innuendoes of the Broadway gossip column with the crack-of-doom prognostications of a Nostradamus. He claimed to be syndicated by over 600 newspapers with 40,000,000 readers, although the authors state these figures were padded by a flock of small weeklies that in truth there were barely 150 dailies that

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"THE DREW PEARSON STORY"

subscribed to "The Washington Merry-Go-Round" with a total circulation of 10,000,000 readers. His weekly broadcasts, (despite a spotty record on his predictions) reached an additional 12,000,000 Americans over some 250 radio stations. With his words thus reaching some 22 million Americans, he was feared, courted, denounced and deferred to by the highest in the land.

"Pearson had been called a liar by countless men in public life, including three Presidents of the United States. One of them (naturally if was Truman) even called him a son-of-a-bitch over a nation-wide radio broadcast. Pearson's aides have installed 'bugs' in hotel bedrooms, ransacked Senatorial files and then in typical fashion hid behind a skirmish line of libel suits and lawyers.

"So long as Franklin Roosevelt lived, he had some control over Pearson's wilder impulses and on occasion leaked important news..., through Pearson. With F.D.R.'s death, however, all bets were off and the column came into its own. For 20 years it has stuck to the simple formula of Danton: 'Always Audacity!' To that Drew has added 'For Profit!'...when sued for libel Pearson fights back; even if he finally has to settle out of court, he prudently keeps the bulk of his multi-million-dollar fortune judgment-proof in his second wife's name. (p. 7, 8)

"Never in all human history has a single journalist commanded such influence, power and practical immunity from the laws which control ordinary reporters...Pearson has come so far and developed such momentum that the real question is: For God's sake, how long will this fantastic performance go on and when will it stop?" (p. 10)

This chapter titled "A City To Loot" was selected by the authors because of something said by Marshall Bluecher when he first set eyes on London after the Battle of Waterloo. The old Prussian soldier exclaimed, "What a city to loot!" The authors felt that Washington, D. C., was rapidly becoming a wonderful place to plunder under the New Deal during the beginning of the Pearson-Allen column. (p. 6)

CHAPTER TWO - "THE MAKING OF A COLUMNIST": This chapter contains the same data that has previously been published on Drew Pearson as to the date of his birth, December 13, 1897; his Quaker background; the fact that he was above average in intelligence and was born on the right side of the tracks; that he attended Phillips Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire; that he accompanied

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his father on Chatauqua tours and thus got a worm's eye view of America and the only incident occurred in July, 1914, when he was arrested by Southern Railway police in the company of a small Negro boy while in the railway yards. The case was dismissed the next morning. His father was President of Swarthmore College where Pearson earned a B.A. degree in 1919 and managed to dodge the draft so openly that his mother-in-law, Eleanor "Cissy" Patterson, later accused him of having "thee'd and thou'd" his way to stay out of the war. This is a very dull chapter containing nothing new and nothing very interesting about Pearson. (p. 11 - 21)

CHAPTER THREE - "THE MERRY-GO-ROUND" PAGE 23: This chapter is devoted to showing how Pearson betrayed his closest friend, his mother-in-law and even his own daughter. It also shows how his partner Allen went to war in World War II, lost his arm fighting with General Patton and came home to find that Pearson had beat him out of his interest in their joint column and the column had deteriorated to a point where he hardly recognized it as the same. "Allen perhaps should have sued, in law and in equity, but he didn't...thus the last chance that Drew Pearson could be brought back into bounds was lost along with Bob's shattered arm and Pearson's broken word. In time, Bob Allen recovered his courage and bounce and resumed column-writing on his own: he had lost his right arm, but had saved his journalistic soul. Drew had lost nothing he valued - just honor." (p. 30, 31)

CHAPTER FOUR - "HIGH-LEVEL HATCHET-MAN" PAGE 33: The authors state that during World War II, Drew Pearson had been painfully loyal to the Roosevelt Administration. This was not only a record but was also because he claimed a great personal admiration for FDR. His reward for involuntary cooperation with the war-effort was to be made the beneficiary of repeated "leaks" from the very highest level of government, subject to an Administration ban against betraying the source and at the risk of formal official denial. (p. 33)

FDR had several bones to pick with General MacArthur. Roosevelt was intensely pro-Navy. MacArthur was not and, moreover, from Bataan he kept calling for the Navy to come to the rescue of his beleaguered troops. Worse still, Roosevelt was afraid the GOP might nominate General MacArthur for the Presidency in 1944. "So Drew Pearson, acting as hatchet-man for FDR went after General Douglas MacArthur... he was also acting as a hatchet-man in Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles' campaign against his boss, Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

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FDR had found Cordell "Judge" Hull difficult to manage... FDR intended to be his own Secretary of State and was irritated by those diplomatic officials who would not play his game. (p.34, 35)

The authors go on to give details of the battle between FDR and his enemies and how he became annoyed with Winston Churchill and allowed Ambassador William Phillips to give the gist of his secret report on India to Drew Pearson who printed it in his column and this angered Churchill. The authors indicate that this statement marked the end of the British hold on India while it was common knowledge in inner intelligence circles that Roosevelt had personally "leaked" the report to Drew in order to hit back at Churchill. (p. 36)

Washington intelligence circles also indicated that President Truman "leaked" the Wake Island story, after bugging the interview with MacArthur with a view to his later removal from the Far Eastern command, secure in the belief that no one would credit him with using a man whom he had branded as "a sunovabitch" over a nation-wide radio hook-up. As Drew put it later, "Well, Mr. Truman and I have been on friendly terms since then, and he has done me some favors." (p. 38) The authors go on to say that when Pearson wrote about highly secret atomic developments, there was always the chance that his informant was David Lilienthal. When his column quoted from a drastic Eisenhower defense spending cut-back on March 9, 1953, it was a fair bet that one of the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force, or their Chiefs of Staff had slipped him a copy. For these and other indiscretions Pearson was investigated by the FBI and military intelligence officers but the probers always withdrew when they began to suspect whose fingerprints would be found on the document.

Bufiles on Pearson indicate that the Director briefed the Attorney General on 3-24-53 on the request made by the Secretary of Defense Wilson to conduct an inquiry as to how certain material had been obtained by Drew Pearson. The Director pointed out that it was useless to conduct an investigation because of the large number of copies made of a particular document and the large number of individuals reading it. (62-97856-96)

On page 47, the authors state that Pearson, in his pursuit of Bernard Goldfine, Sherman Adams's too-generous friend, he connived at the use of microphones to get evidence - a power which the Supreme Court has denied to law enforcement officials.

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In his attack on Senator Dodd, he asserted his right to steal and convert to his personal advantage by publication the private correspondence of a public man. This one is outlawed by the Constitution, except on the basis of a sworn warrant.

On page 48, the authors discuss the letter which Pearson purported to be a letter from Miss Frances Knight of the State Department to Mr. Hoover. Miss Knight promptly branded the letter as "absolutely false - a complete fabrication." Mr. Hoover said he had never received such a letter. The authors stated that many Americans would prefer to accept the casual word of J. Edgar Hoover than believe Drew Pearson on a stack of Bibles.

CHAPTER FIVE - "WHO KILLED FORRESTAL?" PAGE 49: Much of the data contained in this chapter is a rehash of allegations previously published, but two or three items are of possible interest. One item is contained on page 53 indicating that Forrestal was induced to invite Walter Winchell, who was then feuding with Pearson, to a tete-a-tete lunch in his impressive office in the Pentagon. Winchell had regarded his brief connection with the war-time Navy as a high point in his life. After Winchell talked to Forrestal for some time, he was sent "up to talk to Symington"...and was fed the Air Force line. The authors then stated that at one stage Forrestal and others went to Roosevelt with proof that Pearson had bribed a Navy clerk to get classified information. "FDR laughed, and said, 'Now I've got him! From now on he'll be my hatchet-man.'" The authors state it is a fact that Pearson suddenly turned around in his attitude toward FDR. (p. 53)

"It was publicly stated, and printed, that Pearson had driven Forrestal to suicide." The authors state that if that is true he was the first important public official in American history to be murdered by a poison pen." (p. 54) All of the ramifications of why Pearson attacked Forrestal are set forth in this chapter.

On page 61, the authors state that on May 17, 1944, about five years before Forrestal's death, Pearson stated in his column that the General Electric Company had developed a new listening device by which outside parties could pick up conversations as much as 3 miles away. Pearson made accusations that Charlie Wilson once eavesdropped on a "Council of War" at which Forrestal and others were in attendance and criticized the Commander-in-Chief. This was told to Roosevelt and he seemed to enjoy the story. Subsequently, under threat of action by Mr. Wilson, Pearson was forced to sign ^{a memorandum} that Wilson did not use any such device and he had to publish a retraction on May 30, 1944.

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CHAPTER SIX - "THE TOOL OF SPECIAL INTERESTS" PAGE 63: Forrestal's death marked

the end of an era for the Washington Merry-Go-Round. It confirmed Pearson's status as a political big game hunter. The authors state Pearson had no independence as he has always been a hired hatchet-man, for one President or another, for Big Business or for Big Labor. This chapter tells of Pearson's support of the New Deal including the preview of the Supreme Court packing fight of 1937 in the book titled "The Nine Old Men" which he helped Bob Allen to write. (p. 63, 64, 65) Eisenhower would have nothing to do with Drew, so Pearson slashed at Ike's "soft underbelly" - to wit the self-righteous little New Hampshire Presidential Assistant, Sherman Adams, in the Goldfine case. (p. 67)

Pages 68 and 69 contain statistics concerning Pearson's earnings and in 1948 he allegedly told someone his gross income was \$325,000 a year.

CHAPTER SEVEN - "THE SOCIAL LION" PAGE 75 : The authors spoke on page 76 of the Metropolitan

Club and the fact that Pearson is seen dining at the Club from time to time. They say "This is a place for good conversation and elegant, if brief, relaxation. The Club draws the line at only two types of members - Negroes, Drew Pearson and other similarly barred individuals... watching Drew - handsome and today white-haired and white-mustached - chatting as quietly as anyone else, it is difficult to realize that this is a man who seven days a week prints venomous tittle-tattle about anyone and anything... there was talk, some of it extremely heated, about expelling Bobby Kennedy from 'the Club' when, as Attorney General, he suggested that Negroes should be admitted to membership." (p. 76) There is some repetition in this chapter as in other chapters as it seems to be a summary of different things placed together to show that Drew Pearson is a "social lion."

CHAPTER EIGHT - "THE CORSO CASE" PAGE 89: "A very tough little retired Army Intelligence

officer has finally put Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson on the spot for unauthorized possession and use of a classified FBI Document... Anderson and Pearson got hold of what is claimed to be a 'raw' - which means unevaluated FBI file on Colonel Phillip J. Corso, retired, and used it in their own rough way to attack not only Corso but Republican Michael J. Feighan, Cleveland, Ohio, Democrat, whom they have openly attacked for, according to them, having become too conservative during his many terms in Congress... A 'raw' FBI file, carrying interrogations of many persons, would almost be bound to include adverse remarks." (p. 89, 90)

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The entire chapter is devoted to the Corso case including several pages of pretrial testimony and the authors state the courts must decide whether the phrases convey a false impression of a man who has been commended by J. Edgar Hoover himself for writing the draft of the Declaration of Caracas...etc. On page 94, the authors say the FBI must either certify to a Court that what Pearson and Anderson submitted is a copy of a classified FBI report on Corso - or else. Then they proceed to furnish interchanges about the report between Corso, Celler and Corso's attorney.

CHAPTER NINE - "HEIR APPARENT" PAGE 99: "Jack Anderson, Drew Pearson's associate and heir apparent, possesses Drew's expertise and nose for scandal but lacks Drew's finesse, social grace and flashes of humane awareness." The authors then state that Jack Anderson is quite ordinary in appearance but flashes an air of arrogance which is part of his character. They furnish a brief biographical sketch of his life and show that under oath he volunteered for the Navy in 1944.

On page 107 the authors state that consistency has never troubled Anderson. He and Drew have recently lambasted the FBI for listening in on phones in connection with suspected criminal syndicate operations at Las Vegas. Yet, members of the Washington news media were present when he was caught in the act of bugging a press conference. Recording devices and the Goldfine case are discussed by the authors beginning on page 109.

On page 113 while being questioned by Robb, the witness Anderson stated, "The night of the great imprudence - you were there - an unauthorized congressional investigator, whose credentials are as good as J. Edgar Hoover's, was conducting an investigation. He was using a microphone as one of his investigative techniques, which, as I recall, you did in the Burlington Hotel once.... (p. 113)

The Director's name is used again on page 116 when Anderson answered a question put to him by Mr. Donovan concerning techniques used by investigators. Anderson said, "There is nothing wrong about it. J. Edgar Hoover has used microphones in his work. I presume that a congressional investigator who has credentials to represent a committee is entitled to use the same devices. I don't know. That's his business, not mine. My business is gathering news." (p. 116)

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CHAPTER TEN - "SOVIET ROULETTE" PAGE 123: "One of the many puzzles in the Drew Pearson story is his relations with Soviet Russia and to Communism." He has achieved a growing personal acceptance in official Soviet circles and is frequently quoted by Russian leaders in support of their anti-American policies. (p. 123) Pearson attacked the careful Richard M. Nixon, who is credited with the questioning that exposed Alger Hiss as a Soviet agent. Drew went after Nixon incessantly for years and is widely credited with being one of those who cut him down in the 1960 election. (p.125, 126)

The "Daily Worker" reported June 26, 1947, that Pearson testified in Federal Court for the District of Columbia on behalf of the 16 leaders of a "Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee" on trial for contempt and conspiracy. (p. 127) Nikita Khrushchev ridiculed American campaign promises in an election speech in Moscow where he started his speech with the words "Dear comrades" then quoted Drew Pearson in a rather lengthy paragraph. (p. 129) In 1963, Drew Pearson took Chief Justice Earl Warren of the Supreme Court with him to meet the Soviet Prime Minister. (p. 130)

On page 131 it is stated Pearson writes that when Senator Keating makes his war-mongering speeches about Cuba, thus reminding his colleagues in the Senate of the times of the late Senator McCarthy, "we hear the voice of Keating, but it is Rockefeller who is doing the prompting." (p. 131) On page 132 the authors state that Pearson reports that Nelson Rockefeller is the chief Republican pretender to the Presidency of the United States in the next election. The rest of the chapter is taken up with things that Pearson has reported or predicted.

CHAPTER ELEVEN - "THE DODD AFFAIR" PAGE 141: "Senator Tom Dodd of Connecticut is the incarnation of everything Drew Pearson hates...He is an anti-Communist; he is considered a 'hawk' on Vietnam; a persistent supporter of 'Lying Down' Lyndon Johnson in the Senate and Presidential races; he was a friend of Jim Forrestal. He had been a member of the staff of the FBI and was second ranking member of the Judiciary Committee and head of its Internal Security Sub-committee, bane of Communists and as such wouldn't talk to Pearson. He is a Roman Catholic. There are other reasons why Drew deemed it safe to attack Dodd..." Much of the data contained in this chapter

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• "THE DREW PEARSON STORY"

is "old hat" and of little interest. Dodd's trip to Germany to help Julius Klein is related on page 149. At the bottom of this page it mentions that "Katzenbach ventured to question the columnists, who grimly reported that Katzenbach said he had not investigated Dodd in connection with the alleged theft of the Otepka papers." A week later, Pearson reported: "The FBI has leaked out word that it intends to wind up its quickie probe of Tom Dodd (D-Conn.) and his unethical conduct by the week-end - with a white wash." The Pearson-Anderson column asserted the FBI role constituted a "police state operation." The authors make the statement on page 152 that 44 "Merry-Go-Round" columns were devoted to a single Senator during a period of major world upheavals and even if Senator Dodd had been guilty as charged, there were more urgent things going on in the world that would appear to call for a national columnist's occasional attention. Some of Pearson's columns are then quoted.

On page 156, the Director's name is mentioned again as follows: "The 'Washington Observer' wondered whether there was any connection between the anti-Dodd crusade and the New Year's 1966 Soviet orders to the American Communist Party to get rid of four men in our public life: CIA Director Admiral Raborn, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, House Speaker John McCormack, and Senator Tom Dodd of the Senate Internal Security Committee."

On page 158 the authors call attention to the fact that the man who had it in his power to send Pearson and Anderson to jail for theft had his own Texas reasons for keeping on good terms with the two columnists. This was made public when President Johnson invited Mr. and Mrs. Drew Pearson to attend the State Dinner for West German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard and then pointedly omitted both Senator Dodd and General Klein from his guest-list, the very men who had been the most active promoters of close U. S. relations with West Germany for mutual defense. But maybe Lyndon is only waiting. Few have criticized his sense of timing." (p. 158)

CHAPTER TWELVE - "PEARSON AND LBJ" PAGE 159: This chapter starts off by stating that next to sex the most fascinating indoor sport in Washington is to watch the fast action between that wily Texas politician, Lyndon B. Johnson, and Drew Pearson, the hard-shell Pennsylvanian who invented the "new journalism," etc. (p. 159)

"Lyndon, in a career stretching back to the early FDR days, when he worked in the office of Congressman Kleberg of Texas, has survived

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like Drew, all manner of scandals and happenings that would have eliminated other men from the scene - and has come up smiling, and both can get down in the gutter, bite and kick, and both can appear well-tailored and bland in a drawing room, the most imposing figures present. Both have repeatedly been nearly counted out only to get up off the floor and win. They are both at times unpredictable and deadly. Drew is now taking off again after Lyndon. What is going to happen next? Is Pearson, finally, going to be knocked out of the ring?" (p. 160) More of Pearson's columns are quoted in this chapter to show how he felt toward President Johnson in earlier days.

This chapter tells of the changes in tempo between Pearson and Lyndon Johnson at various times and mentions the fact that Drew changed his attitude toward the President in the Fall of 1963. On page 167 the authors state that "Washington had been rocked in the early Thirties when Mrs. George Abell left the home of her husband and moved into Pearson's house in Georgetown - and even more excited when, shortly thereafter, she gave birth to a baby son. Lyndon Johnson now appointed the youngster, whom Drew had brought up, as Assistant to the Postmaster General and his wife was taken onto Lady Bird's staff. His enemies, of course, whispered that Drew was not just grateful but 'bought off' by these appointments." The chapter goes on to relate that Pearson changed again toward the President after Johnson sent the Marines into the Dominican Republic.

On page 175, the authors state that although the Kennedy-Katzenback Department once pretended it must wait for the Senate Ethics Committee to finish its inquiry before the Department could make a decision whether to prosecute Anderson, and presumably Drew as an accomplice, for the burglary of Senator Dodd's files, ultimately, LBJ's new Department of Justice will have to face up to the issue. The Senators whom Drew does not keep in his pocket will be pressing fiercely for such prosecution to protect the integrity of the Senate's own files... then only LBJ can save Drew.

"The betting in the Press Club on whether LBJ ultimately will dump Pearson is not in Drew's favor." (p. 176)

CHAPTER THIRTEEN - "THE BRASS RING" PAGE 177: The authors state that at the beginning of the period of "managed news" which began with the censorship of World War II, there has been a crying need for fearless, honest, outspoken and accurate journalism. Drew Pearson has praised himself for all these qualities and has taken the line that if Drew Pearson had not existed, he

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would have been created by necessity. "The years he has been operating have been characterized by the steady decline of the Press and by the rise of radio and T. V....from the point of sheer endurance there is nothing to equal his performance: a total of well over seven million written words in the daily column plus hundreds of TV and radio scripts...No man can possibly produce such an output over the years without revealing his own character and it was Drew's character, in the end, that undermined Drew's power." (p. 177, 178)

The authors in the last paragraph of the book quote Shakespeare, "It is excellent to have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant." The authors state that Pearson has not used his strength like a giant but rather like a gnome, sometimes mischievously, sometimes maliciously, but rarely with magnanimity, humility, and almost never with restraint. Drew has accumulated a fortune but dug the grave of his reputation with his own typewriter. (p. 183)

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan

SAC, New York

11/30/66

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R.W. Smith
1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 -

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PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You should obtain discreetly one copy of the following book, when it is available, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Intruders: The Invasion of Privacy by Government and Industry" by Senator Edward Long, scheduled for publication January, 1967, by Frederick A. Praeger, 111 4th Avenue, New York, New York 10003, \$5.95 a copy.

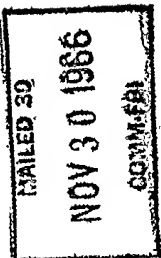
- 1 - Criminal Intelligence and Organized Crime Section, Special Investigative Division (Route through for review)
- 1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:jes
(11)

NOTE: Book requested by SA. Special Sources Unit, for review. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

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Div. IX



REC 13

62-41555-440

EX-104

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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DATE: January 6, 1967

TO : Mr. Wick *Wick*

FROM : D. C. Morrell *D.C. Morrell*

SUBJECT: CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED FROM
ROSE L. MARTIN OF
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
DATED 12/30/66

BACKGROUND:

Book Reviews

A letter dated 12/30/66 has been received from Rose L. Martin, 964 Menlo Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90006. Correspondent forwarded a copy of her book, "Fabian Freeway," which was inscribed as follows: "To Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, with admiration and respect. Sincerely, Rose L. Martin, Los Angeles, December, 1966." She stated the personal copy was being sent to the Director not for any purpose of securing an endorsement. She said it was her hope the Director would read the book and that it might in some way be of help to the Director or the country. She also expressed New Year's Greetings.

REVIEW OF BOOK:

This book, published in 1966, discusses the way in which the Communist Party has a master plan for converting both Great Britain and the United States into Socialist countries in a world-wide association controlled by communists. Her thesis is that Fabian Socialism inevitably leads to communism unless somehow it is stopped. Six appendices contain listings of such groups as the Americans for Democratic Action, sponsors of the National Committee to abolish the House on Un-American Activities Committee and officers of the American Civil Liberties Union. She believes Socialists in Federal appointive and elective positions should be identified for the American public, and she somewhat loosely refers to Socialists as "liberals" and "progressives." The Director is mentioned on page 289 as having informed President Roosevelt as to the subversive activities of 80 persons in the Federal service, 37 of whom had attained positions of high importance. It is said President Roosevelt ignored repeated warnings from the FBI concerning communists in the Government. On page 432 the point

53 JAN 27 1967
Mr. Wick - Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Miss Gandy
JRP:acp
(4) *acp* *32*

JAN 16 1967

JAN 17 1967

CONTINUED ON ENCL
CORRECTION OVER

*Book detached and returned
100-153769-161
ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-153769-161*

Morrell to Wick memo
RE: CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED FROM
ROSE L. MARTIN

is made President Johnson appointed Abe Fortas to the Warren Commission to "improve" on the Bureau investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. On page 438 Adam Yarmolinsky is mentioned as being of a Socialist background, and the rumor is discussed that liberals were grooming Yarmolinsky to succeed the Director.

BUFILES:

BUfiles reflect Rose Lee Martin held the position as [redacted] at which time she was removed. She has been the subject of an extensive Security of Government Employees investigation which reflected she is absolutely [redacted]. She previously testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and apparently created the impression that she was a sincere, religious person. Information, on a confidential basis, was made available to [redacted] of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on 5/19/58 regarding the background of this individual.

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Martin admitted to the Civil Service Commission she had formerly associated with some Communist Party members and had formerly engaged in [redacted]. During the 1920's, she is known to have been the [redacted] at the University of Chicago, the late Robert Morss Lovett. Following this association she went to New York City and remained in touch with leading figures of the Communist Party. During the late 1920's and early 1930's she became well known to American communists who were in Europe. Persons acquainted with her abroad stated she was a [redacted] who was accepted by the communists only because she was physically attractive and had [redacted]. Numerous persons had described her as a [redacted] without [redacted]. She seems to be able to cultivate associations with prominent and influential persons throughout the world.

OBSERVATIONS:

In view of the above information, it is apparent the Director would not want to communicate in any way with Rose L. Martin.

RECOMMENDATION:

That no acknowledgement be made of the letter received from Rose L. Martin dated 12/30/66.

ENCLOSURE

66-46755-441

English sailor who shares a train compartment with her. Most of the book is taken up by the series of sexual memories and daydreams which inflame him to the act and his guilty terror afterwards, before he escapes. Mr. Loughran definitely has talent, but his writing becomes too arty and pretentious, and the drama inherent in the situation dribbles away.

Nonfiction

By Jessie Kitching

JANUARY 9

THERE WAS A PRESIDENT. Random (Ridge Press), \$2.95

The N.B.C. News photographic record and news coverage of the cataclysmic weekend of President John F. Kennedy's assassination and funeral. Vertical columns of news reports are placed beside immensely moving and horrifying pictures, some of them blurred, hasty shots of the assassination. Occasionally there is a flashback, in pictures, to the President as he was in life, with his family or his associates. Book size, 8½" x 11¼". Expertly and simply assembled and arranged, this record has the power to move one to tears. *First printing, 25,000. Major advertising and publicity.*

THE LIBERATION OF THE JEW. Albert Memmi. Grossman, \$4.95

A reasoned, provocative, and potentially important book that deserves to be read, even if not accepted, both by Christians and Jews. Albert Memmi, a French social philosopher, speaks here for the troubled modern Jew all around the world as he examines the nature of "Jewishness" and the role of the Jew in modern society. In the first part of the book, he scrutinizes many of the problems that trouble Jews living as a minority group: name-changing, assimilation, conversion, intermarriage, and the like. For each problem, he proposes a challenging, often controversial, solution. In the last half of the book, Memmi describes his own search for definition as a Jew and applies his personal solutions to the identity crisis of Jews everywhere. Although the thoughts presented are complex, the writing flows smoothly and the insights gained are well worth the reader's effort. Translated by Judith Hyuen.

JANUARY 16

MAN ON THE MOVE: The Story of Transportation. Harvey S. Firestone, Jr. Putnam, \$7.95

How man has managed to get from one place to another, throughout history: on foot, by stone sledges, chariots, ships, galleys, animals, carts, coaches, carriages, bicycles, trains, balloons, cars, airplanes, space ships, and submarines. Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., of the Fire-

stone Tire & Rubber Company, tells clearly and well, without technical language, how the various forms of transportation were invented and used and what effect they had upon the peoples of the world. The book sounds like a labor of love on the part of the author. With 75 illustrations, and a long bibliography.

JANUARY 25

THOMAS WOODROW WILSON: Twenty-Eighth President of the United States: A Psychological Study. Sigmund Freud and William C. Bullitt. Houghton, \$6.

This is, quite simply, one of the most fascinating books in many a day. Wilson biographers and historians will probably be arguing over it for years. Applying the psychoanalytic methods developed by Freud and drawing upon private, unpublished information collected from a number of Wilson's intimates, who supplied it on the understanding that their names would not be revealed, Freud and Bullitt, the distinguished American diplomat, completed this work in 1939. Bullitt had known Wilson and had resigned from the American Peace Commission in Paris in 1919 in protest over his actions there. Freud admits in his preface that he began the work with an antipathy to Wilson and ended it in pity for him. Briefly, it is the thesis of the two men that Wilson was, throughout his life, so much a victim of his unresolved Oedipus complex towards his father, who was the greatest love object in his life, that many of the crucial decisions he was called upon to make as President of Princeton and later as President of the United States at the time of World War I were inexorably affected by that fact. The picture of what may well have been going on in the subconscious mind of the man who held the fate of the world in his hands in 1919 is as tragic as it is frightening. Wilson, say Freud and Bullitt, had come to identify himself with Jesus Christ and was moving rapidly towards a state of unreality verging on psychosis when he had the collapse in September, 1919, that culminated in his death in 1924. *For background material on this book see the PW of October 24, p. 34. For details of the publisher's publicity, advertising and promotion plans, see the PW of October 31, p. 45. (Barbara A. Bannon).*

JANUARY 26

KING COHN. Bob Thomas. Putnam, \$6.95

Harry Cohn was proud of two things—Columbia Pictures Corporation and being known as the biggest son of a bitch in Hollywood. Bob Thomas has done a thorough job of telling how this pride was justified on both counts. Since Cohn was a self-made man, this is a story of rags to riches with no holds barred, and it makes very entertaining reading, especially so since almost every name mentioned is that of a star or a star-maker. Cohn's biography is a good, juicy description of a colorful character who spared no

one in his rise to the heights, and held the reins firm once he got there.

JANUARY 30

HELL IN A VERY SMALL PLACE. Bernard B. Fall. Lippincott, \$8.95

This account of the siege of Dien Bien Phu is a dedicated piece of work, backed with meticulous research and written with a fire and eloquence not normally found in descriptions of battles. (The siege of Dien Bien Phu, in early 1954, in which the French lost their Indochina war, was a tragic curtain-raiser for the present U.S. war in Vietnam.) Bernard Fall interviewed every survivor he could find on both sides, searched the documents, and read the firsthand accounts that have been published. He concludes that the battle was lost in Hanoi and Saigon among the distant generals; lack of supplies and men from France was a factor; and, so was the monsoon rain, which drowned the battlefield in mud. He says, too, that Lyndon Johnson, as Senate majority leader, was involved in quashing an American proposal for armed intervention. The bulk of the book simply follows the heartrending, desperate state of the French garrison and their heroic but futile attempts to break through the long siege. With maps, illustrations, an index. Initial ad budget of \$7,500.

OVERCHARGE. Senator Lee Metcalf and Vic Reinemer. McKay, \$5.95

The American electrical industry is controlled by a few giant corporations called investor-owned-utilities; the result is unreasonably high electric bills for the average consumer. This book is a meticulously documented study of the role of these "I.O.U.'s" in American life, their history, pricing, policies, and ventures into politics. It suggests possible solutions to the problems these aggressive monopolies have created. Although the reader is occasionally swamped with names and statistics, the case presented is an interesting, though damaging, one. A book in the classic tradition of angry, but balanced, muckraking, "Overcharge" is controversial and important.

THINK BACK ON US: A Contemporary Chronicle of the 1930's. Malcolm Cowley; ed. by Henry Dan Piper. Southern Illinois Univ. Press, \$10.

To have one's literary judgments stand, in the main, valid after 30 years—that great distinction belongs to Malcolm Cowley. Here is a selection of Cowley's writings of the 1930's (into 1941), mostly from the *New Republic*. The editor, Henry Dan Piper, assembled the writings to use them as a source book of college readings in the intellectual, social, and literary history of the Thirties. They do this to perfection. Very few of them have lost importance. As part of the "social record," see the searing social protest of "The Flight of the Bonus Army"; also Cowley's

welcome to the U.S. of the talented exiles from Nazi Europe; and also the recurrent echoes of Marxism and the class struggle. As part of the "literary record," see the lucid, near-clairvoyant reviews of writings by E. E. Cummings, Ernest Hemingway, André Malraux, Winston Churchill (the first war speeches) and others. Cowley appends an essay written recently just for this book, on how and in what spirit he wrote his *New Republic* features. A magnificent collection: good general reading for style and content, it should also be a standard purchase for college libraries.

JANUARY

THE INTRUDERS: The Invasion of Privacy by Government and Industry. Senator Edward Long. Praeger, \$5.95

The individual's privacy is something the American citizen has cherished and been assured of by the Constitution, yet within recent years this privacy has been invaded in the name of the government and industry. This is the claim of Senator Long, and he's written a book about it to voice his indignation. Wiretapping, bugging, polygraphs, mail covers, all have been used by the FBI, the agents of the Treasury, the police, the customs, and business and industry to uncover facts about persons without their knowledge. Clearly and critically, the Senator outlines this state of affairs and its continuation in spite of what some courts have ruled.

FEBRUARY 1

THE HOUSE OF TOMORROW. Jean Thompson. Harper, \$4.95

Six years ago, Jean Thompson (a pseudonym) was waiting for her illegitimate baby to be born in a Salvation Army home for unwed mothers. She was then 20, an articulate, restless, intractable college student panicky at her predicament and resolved to hide it from her parents, who were abroad. Her diary of the months of waiting is a painfully honest record of her brutal jolt into self-knowledge. She writes, also, of the other girls, aged 13 to 45, in the home (which seems to have been an excellent one), of their problems and tragedies and the biggest dilemma of each, whether to keep the baby or let it be adopted. The book is not a shocker and it's a long way from being grim. There is courage and much sardonic humor here. The title, a quotation from Kahlil Gibran, is unfortunate. Do not shelve the book with books on interior decoration.

ANIMALS OF THE NORTH. William O. Pruitt, Jr. Harper, \$5.95

A very graphic description of life patterns of some of the wild creatures of the far northern coniferous forest: the red squirrel, vole, snowshoe hare, lynx, wolf, caribou, and moose. The author's point is that the North, which receives

11-25-66

Title of Book "THE INTRUDERS: THE INVASION OF PRIVACY BY GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY"Author SENATOR EDWARD LONG

Book Reviews (62-46855)

Research - Satellite Section

This book has come to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Research-Satellite Section, Room 718, 9&D.)

ROUTING

OBTAIN BOOK
FOR REVIEWBOOK REVIEW NOT
REQUIRED BY THIS
SECTION OR DIVISION☐ Domestic Intelligence Division, 9&D.☐ Internal Security Section☐ Latin-American Section☐ Liaison Section☐ Nationalities Intelligence Section☐ Research-Satellite Section☐ Soviet Section☐ Subversive Control Section☐ Identification Division, I. B.☐ Training Division, J. B.☐ Administrative Division, J. B.☐ Files & Communications Division, J. B.☐ General Investigative Division, J. B.☐ Laboratory Division, J. B.☐ Crime Records Division, J. B.☒ Special Investigative Division, J. B.☒ Criminal Intelligence,
Special Sources Unit☐ Inspection Division, J. B.

ENCLOSURE

Nature of Book: See page 74 of PUBLISHERS WEEKLY, 11-21-66, re above book, attached. If a copy of the book is desired, please advise whether it is to be reviewed or whether it is for reference purposes only.

80 JAN 13 1967

REC 13

EX-104 62-46855-441
NOT RECORDED

9 JAN 9 1967

1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith

SAC, New York

December 23, 1966
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
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Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

Enclosed is a clipping from "The New York Times,"
December 16, 1966, page eight, which refers to a "report
concerning Chinese propaganda" made public recently by
Brooklyn College.

You should obtain discreetly one copy of the
referenced report for the use of the Bureau and forward it to
the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite
Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Enclosure

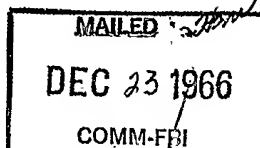
1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:frw
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NOTE:

Report requested by SA J. F. Wacks, Nationalities
Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for
inclusion in the "Chinese Library." The cost of the report is
not known but it is probably free or nominal in price.

ENCLOSURE



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67 JAN 16 1967

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

No Racial Bias Is Found in Chinese Propaganda

"There is no evidence of anti-white racism in the Chinese Communist internal propaganda directed against America and the Soviet Union," the head of a research team looking into Chinese propaganda reported yesterday.

Dr. Ivan London, professor of psychology at Brooklyn College, said there was much evidence to show that most of the Chinese peasants, said to make up 80 to 85 per cent of the population, have little or no concept of race.

The Chinese equivalent of the word "race" is not in everyday usage in China, the professor said, and for most peasants "the only significant dividing categories of mankind are still those of the Chinese and the 'foreigners'—the latter group including also other Asians of the yellow race."

Dr. London, his wife and three Chinese research associates conducted psychological interviews at such places in the Orient as Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan with refugees from different areas of China over a period of two years. They also made studies of published materials.

Brooklyn College made public the first general report of their findings in connection with a talk by Dr. London in

Research Team Reports Reds Show No Antiwhite Feeling in Assailing 'Foreigners'

New Haven at the Yale University Graduate Program in International Relations.

Dr. London, who is director of the Institute of Political Psychology at Brooklyn College, is also conducting other studies concerning psychopolitical activities in mainland China and in the Soviet Union.

One project deals with the Soviet interest in mental telepathy and another with the role of traditional superstition in contemporary Chinese life and the way Russians look at themselves.

Dr. London said in a statement issued by Brooklyn College that, while Chinese anti-American propaganda posters often show American soldiers in caricature, "they are not perceived as racial caricatures." "In fact," he added, "there is evidence that some peasants do not take seriously any of the features that are emphasized in the posters of Americans—green eyes, long, skinny arms

and legs. These are regarded as merely groundless exaggerations for effect since no one could look that ugly."

Dr. London said that Chinese who had had contact with foreigners or had seen Caucasians in motion pictures would say, when being interviewed, that Americans have such characteristics as high noses, blue, deep-set eyes and yellow hair and that they are tall. Asked about an American's skin, most would reply, "hairy," Dr. London said. He said the skin color "is not mentioned spontaneously."

The professor said also that Chinese propaganda, until recently, was directed against the U.S. Government but now is directed at "American imperialism." The American people were excluded in the former and no distinction is made between government and people in the latter, he said.

In addition, the researchers reported that anti-American propaganda "receives an apathetic reception" except for a large proportion of urban youngsters in China. Propaganda against Russia is more effective in northern China, where it "feeds on an already existent hatred of Russians," than in many parts of the south, they found.

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ENCLOSURE

Handwritten notes and signatures, including "11/16/66" and "P. 8".